PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE **Bombay Gazette.** **TWELVE PAGES.**

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NESTLÉ'S
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No. 54,896.—NEW SERIES.] **BOMBAY:—SATURDAY. DECEMBER 4, 1909.** **PRICE: ONE ANNA.**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9505
1910 1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
15th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10610
29th "	DELHI	8090	.....	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
12th "	INDIA	7911	.....	...
19th "	MANTUA	10848	.....	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7012
12th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10882
* 22nd "	ARCADIA	6962	.....	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10819	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ..	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10848	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10610
21st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 538,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 943

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of York	7705	...	Dec. 8
D City of Glasgow	6437	Dec. 7	,, 10
B City of Madras	4684	,, 20 1910	Jan. 5
C City of Manchester	5514	Jan. 17	Jan. 20
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11	Apr. 21

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess Accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class. accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	461	347	517
,, Port Said	446	677	332	512	380	572
,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	574	935	429	649	495	770
,, Liverpool	605	973	462	704	517	792
,, London overland via Genoa, or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,039 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C City of Athens †	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5521	2nd March	...
C City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4872	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5514	...	27th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5557	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	4738	...	10th June

† Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay
* C City of York	7705	22nd Aug.	13th Sept. 1910.
* C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	10th Oct. ,,
* C City of Calcutta	7512	22nd ,, ,,	13th ,, ,,

*Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Sales & Son's Agency.
(,, Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
Karachi— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPS.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 6th Dec.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M.
DWARKA	1,615	Thur. 9th Dec.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 10th Dec.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebander, Dwarka and C. Mandvis.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,625 tons, on Thursday, 9th Dec. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday 6th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrols, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Sharjah, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,067 tons, sailing on or about the 4th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd December, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan., 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	17th Feb. ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	R. Bufat	17th Mar. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,533	Martin	9th June ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,133	X	3rd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Rouffiandiat	Dec. ,,

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Horaby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th Dec. 1909
ADRIA	4,710	G. Raicich	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4241	G Gillhuber	15th ,, ,,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
VOLTAIRE	R. Bellini	9000	25th Dec. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th ,,
AFRICA	4720	E Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
S. F. FERDINAND	6015	E. Nitsche	20th January
DERSIA	5935	P. Giurgevich	24th Februrary
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belmarz	29th March
NIPPON	6150	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7088	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 to	500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675 ,,	750 *
Single Class to London	,, 545 ,,	685 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 885 ,,	1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	,,	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
Intermediate Class to London	,,	445
Intermediate Class to London and back	,,	715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Haigh Hall"	3069	Nov.-Dec.	Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

Steamer Fares to England.

A. LIVERPOOL.—

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1st single	605-0	2nd single 462-0
1st return	990-0	2nd return 704 0

B. LONDON BY SEA.—

1st single	558-0	2nd single	627-0
1st single	693-0	2nd single	528-0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	940-8
1st return	1,039-8	2nd return	792-0

C. LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.—

1st single	558-0	2nd single	627-0
1st return	1,287-0	2nd return	941-0

D. LONDON VIA GENOA.—

1st single	694-8	2nd single	451-0
1st return	1,089-0	2nd return	707-0

E. LONDON VIA TRIESTE.—

1st single	760-0	2nd single	535-0
1st return	1,263-0	2nd return	832-0

F. WEYMOUTH (South of England)—

1st single 400-0 and 420-0

G. THIRD CLASS PASSAGES LONDON BY SEA.— Rs.

Berths in general Cabin 210
,, ,, 4 Berth Cabin 225
,, ,, 2 Berth Cabin 240

London via Marseilles with 2nd class rail Rs. 357, Rs. 342

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employes Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, etc.

For further particulars apply to :—

COUTTS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOURABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIEN TSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YLOILO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credites granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Eyojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tsehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE

BEST PIANOS

FOR INDIA

FOR SALE, FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD. RICHD. LIPP.
BLUTHNER. STEINWEG-NACHF.
SCHIEDMAYER. PAULWERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have also an exceptional stock of second-hand Pianos, due the fact that we do a large business in hiring instruments to clients who go to Poona or come to Bombay for the seasons. In many instances such pianos are little used and come back after a few months or weeks, having been treated with all reasonable care, and are therefore equal to new both in appearance and tone. We have a collection of Grands and Uprights by the Best Builders of Pianos for India, which we offer at substantial reductions upon the original prices. Early buyers will, of course, have the best choice of these.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF
FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

'XMAS, 1909.

Orders for

CAKES,

'XMAS BOXES,

etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!!

JUST UNPACKED

FEW CASES OF

POONJEE SILK

From China, first quality, suitable for Gents and Ladies.

Visit at our Stores is invited early.

PRICES MODERATE.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay), having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Erinwood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

TAPESTRIES,
DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, ETC.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.

CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

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ADDRESS:
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GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street. BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

RE SALE OF TRICAMDASS MILL, LTD.

THE Official Liquidator, Mr. R. D. Sethna, will RECEIVE PRIVATE OFFERS for the above Mill at his office in the High Court, upto WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, 1909.

BENNETT & CO.

MRS. EDITH VITAL, a European Lady, hereby announces that there was NO JUDICIAL SEPARATION between her and her husband ROBERT EDMUND VITAL, Head Clerk of the Court, Mhow, Central India, and that she had not left his protection as announced by him in the papers. He sent her away with mutual consent.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on MONDAY, 6th December, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 30TH November, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client MR SALLEMAHOMED PIRMAHOMED, has agreed TO PURCHASE the undermentioned property from Mr. YACOOB IBRAHIM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortage, charge, lease, lien, trust, easement or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at No 9. Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement and dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khadak, Pydhownie Road, and Nishanpada, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 303 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1346, New No. 7113, Old Survey No. 245, and New Survey No. 2917, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 2167 and Street Nos. 190 and 2 to 10, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Khadak Cross Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Jackeria Patel, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Currimbpoy Ibrahim, and on or towards the South by the Pydhownie Road.—Dated this 1st day of December, 1909.

MATUBHAI, JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE OF STORES.

A LARGE QUANTITY of OBSOLETE SECOND-HAND MACHINERY and PETTY STORES, are available FOR SALE on the Nagda-Muttra Railway, and may be inspected at the Kotah (Rajputana) Depot.

For further particulars apply to undersigned.

CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
Nagda-Muttra State Railway,
Kotah.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME,
TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

LOUIS BRAZ MIRANDA, late a Clerk, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay, East Indian Inhabitant.

JOHN GEORGE VINT, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway, Igatpuri, European.

REGINALD SELOUS, late Captain, 1st Battalion, York and Lancaster Regiment, Quetta, European.

DAYABHAI FAKIRBHAI and BAI GULAB, his widow, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

SUB-CONDR ERNEST JOHN GOUGH, late of the Ordnance Department, Quetta, European.

AVDI NARAYEN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

Mrs MARIA ADELAIDE VIEGAS, late of Poona, Christian Inhabitant, a widow.

KASTURCHAND ANUPCHAND, late of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant.

ORUMBAI SAKIRBAI, late of Bombay, a Russian pilgrim.

AINALA MALAYA RAMAYA, late of Bombay, Provisional, Kamati Hindu, a shopkeeper.

GEORGE F. STEUART, late Manager, The Bob Schantilmam Company, Bombay, European.

RANGEEBAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

ESSOOFALLY RAJBHAI, late of Bombay, Borah Merchant.

LUKHMIDAS DAMODAR, late of Bombay, Bhatia, Hindu Inhabitant.

A. P. PATTON, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Lonavla.

JAMES MORTON MASON, late of Poona, European, a Bookmaker.

GEORGE SELBY DRAYTON, late in the employ of Messrs. Kemp and Company, Bombay.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1909.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1909-1910.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 11th December, 1909, and about 15 EXTRA MEETINGS will be held during the Season.

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	... Rs. 5	Gentleman	... Rs. 1-8
Lady ...	... „ 2	Lady	... Re. 0-12
Lawn ...	... Re. 1		
Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.			

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 35 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 40 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs. 10 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for Children.

No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

Day Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had only on application to—

The Secretary, W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Tickets of admission are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club,
Byculla, 5th November, 1909.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND CONCERT

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, 4TH DECEMBER,
AT
YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
AT 9-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1 Pianoforte Duet. ..."Hungarian Dance" ... Brahms.
Miss J. PARSONS and Miss NORAH PLUNKETT.
2 Song ..."We Wandered Together."... Brahms.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
3 Duet ..."Greeting"... ... ... Mendelssohn.
Miss McCLUMPHA and Miss RHENIUS.
4 Song ..."Angels Guard Thee" ... Godard.
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD.
5 Pianoforte Solo. ..."Nocturne" (Op. 37 No. 2) Chopin.
Miss NORAH PLUNKETT.
6 Duet ..."It is the Merry Month of May" ... ... German.
Miss NANCY SHEPHERD and Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

PART II.

1 Harp Solo. "The Æolian Harp" ... Hasselmans.
2 Song ..."Dorothy May" ... ... Airlie Dix.
Mrs. LAHEY BEAN.
3 Handbells. {"Church Chimes" "Blue Bells of Scotland" "The Minstrel Boy"} ... —
Mr. G. FLYNN and Mr. MONGINI.
4 Song ... ... —
5 Original Orchestra...."National Airs" ... ... —
THE PANSY BAND.

Seats Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Plan of the Hall to be seen and Tickets to be bought at Messrs. ROSE & Co., who have kindly undertaken the Booking.

THE
EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT.
ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
OUR "SPECIAL" FILM.
"THE TRAPPER."
An intensely dramatic film dealing with life in a trappers' camp in the Far North-West.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.
Saturday, Special late show, 11-15 to 12-15 p. m.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.
Next Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ON WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8TH,
From 10 to 11 p.m.,
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
In aid of the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION
Under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY MINTO
AND
H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
A programme of extraordinary attraction will be given on this night with many popular old favorites.
The price of admission will be DOUBLED for this performance only, in order to give a good sum to this deserving charity.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.
GENERAL SKATING, 6 to 8 P. M.
Admission and Skates, One Rupee.
GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
INDIAN AGENTS
MESSRS. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore „ „ Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland „ „ Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
„ „ „ Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
„ „ Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
„ „ Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.
Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Horaby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cocoa-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 434 care of the "Bombay Gazette".

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash Only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CHRISTMAS.—Christmas Enjoyment: Xmas Crackers, Plum-Pudding, Novelty Chocolate, Marzipan, Cheese, Cakes, Figs.—HAJI JACKERIA IBRAHIM, 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged, Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY & Co., Limited, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cocoa-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 463, care of the Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

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WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 28 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 12 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine.—G. D. Nariman Hyderabad, Deccan.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MACKAY & Co., Ltd., Agents for the world-known "Brasher" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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BY MEN
WHO KNOW
JUST WHAT IS REQUIRED
To Put the Most
Intricate Repair Job Right Quickly Satisfactorily
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With Reasonable Cost.
Those Men are to be Found at
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MOTOR CAR IMPORTERS AND REPAIRERS,
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OF
RARE JAPANESE ART TREASURES AND CURIOS
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Early Satsuma, old Imari and Kutaniware, old Bronze and Brassware, valuable works of carved ivory and Netsukes by known artists, beautiful cloisonne and silverware, rich gold and red lacquered works, old prints, rare shrines and statues of Buddha, specimens of skilled embroidery and needleworks, artistic embroidered pictures, elegant carved furniture and bamboo ware, old Jade and Agate curios and other Works of Art.

(ALL DIRECT FROM JAPAN)

will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY the 6th, TUESDAY the 7th, and WEDNESDAY the 8th day of DECEMBER, 1909.

Sale at the premises opposite Daly Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, commencing at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), each day.

The Collection is now on
PUBLIC EXHIBITION.
The Sale will be without Reserve.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
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Attention of Collectors is requested to this Sale as the Collection besides containing some rare works of Eastern Arts, includes some precious articles obtained from the Treasures sale held in July last of Count Otani Collection the Chief of Honganji Temple of Kyoto.

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FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.

WHAT more welcome Present is there than a hundred or a couple of hundred of **Choice Indian Cigars** for the above occassions?

These can be selected from the following through rates list, which includes Cost, Duty, and Postage with Guarantee for free Delivery at the addressee's Door:—

	Per 100	Per 50		Per 100	Per 50
Light of Asia No. 1	... Rs. 17-0	9-4	Kimberlies, 4½"	... Rs. 16-8	9-0
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Dindigul Bouquets	... Rs. 15-0	8-4	U. S. do. No. 1 Plain.	Rs. 13-0	...
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WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
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Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
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ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chaffeurs a speciality.

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(Opposite Lipton's).

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HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—Bombay and Lyallpur.
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AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
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Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Saigon
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—FARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Re. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 3 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Re. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Twice a week.—Two insertions. Re. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.
Once only.—Re. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

FOR SALE.

ORLEANS CAR.

SEATED for five. Side entrance. 12-14-H. P., in perfect running condition, always driven by owner; Stepney wheel and Hood Frame.

Reasonable offer will be accepted.

Apply to Box No. 2579, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.
OWNER GOING HOME.
PANHARD & LEVASSOR MOTOR CAR, Limousine body (by Rothschild Paris)
15 H. P.
4 Cylinders
Engine, etc., believed to be as good as new.
Price Rs. 4,500.
J. N. METAXA,
Care of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

FOR SALE, luxurious 5 seated 22 H.P ORLEANS MOTOR CAR, in excellent order. Cost Rs. 10,000 will accept a reasonable offer. Apply HILL SAWYER & Co., Medows Street, or Box No. 2693, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

DE DION, 9 H. P. CAR, single cylinder, seats five, in perfect running order, complete with capehood, Stepney wheel, etc. Rs. 3,000; cost new Rs. 5,500. Apply to Box No. 2706, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

8 AUSTRALIAN-made TOTALISATORS for 10 horses, each, size: 6ft. 5in. by 3ft. 5in. by 13in.; size of dials, 6 in.; size of figures 2in.; in black wood frame varnished, and on the top of each there is a small frame containing 4 dials, showing total number of tickets sold on each machine. These machines are worked with handles at the back, each machine indicates number up to 999, the total on the top indicates 9999; there are also 10 dials to show the number of horses running; all dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost £180 each.

2. THREE INDIAN-made TOTALISATORS, made by Messrs. Jas. Murray & Co., Calcutta; size: length 5ft. by 5ft. by 5in.; wide size of figure 3in. for 15 horses on teak-wood frame. These machines are worked with handles at the front and each machine indicates number of tickets sold viz. 999. All dials require setting up to 0 after each race. Originally cost Rs. 1,100-each.

Intending purchasers should apply quoting prices to the undersigned to reach him not later than 28th February 1910.

J. HUTCHISON.
Secretary,
Calcutta Turf Club.
P. O. Box 162, Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTHALS MANSIONS, Hammum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAMNARAYAN HINDUMAL BAJAJ
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Keetsey Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM HADJITOOLA, C. I. E

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Re. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client has agreed TO PURCHASE the undermentioned property from Mr. SALLEMAHOMED PIRMAHOMED, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant.

All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, easement or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without regard to such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, admeasuring 2337 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Survey Nos. 221 and 230, situate at Cooria Pot Taluki, Sub-District Cooria and Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and bounded on or towards the North and East by the Government Khalsa (confiscated) land, on the West by a compound of Tellimember, and on the South by the Station Road and lands of Almeida and Kashiram Shephard.—Dated this 2nd day of December, 1909.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANECKJI COOVERJI MEHTA, (since deceased), late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, had, during his lifetime, contracted TO SELL to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof respectively either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office at 14 K, Hummam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground situate at Colaba, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six square yards, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by a strip of land forming an approach road from the Middle Colaba Road to the leasehold properties in the occupation of Bai Cooverbai Kaikhusro Alpaiwalla and Jehangir Rustomji Kharas respectively, on or towards the South by the leasehold property in the occupation of Manchershaw Jamsetji Kharas, on or towards the East by the leasehold property in the occupation of Bai Cooverbai Kaikhusro Alpaiwalla, and on or towards the West by the Middle Colaba Road, together with the bungalow and out-building standing thereon, all which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 27, New No. B/15925, Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No 3/9684, and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 193, Street No. 269, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor's representatives.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1909.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND HOMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 83 of 1907.

In the matter of AMBALAL UMEDRAM carrying on business in the name of UMEDRAM OOGERCHAND, an adjudged Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that SHIVLAL RATI the Petitioning Creditor, and all other Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent, do appear before this Honourable Court on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and nine, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, they or each of them has, why the order for adjudication of the said Insolvent made in this matter on the twentieth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and seven should not be revoked or set aside, and why all other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon, should not be annulled and discharged. Dated this first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and nine.

R. B. PATEL,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House Clerk of the Court's Office,
Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of December, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Sha Amratlal Muljl, late of Bombay, Dassa Goghari Porvad Bania, Hindu inhabitant, a Broker, deceased,

SUNTOKBAI, widow of LALUBHAI MULJI of Bhavnagar Dassa Goghari Porvad Bania, Hindu inhabitant, brother's widow of the abovenamed deceased, on behalf and for the use and benefit of Jayantilal alias Shantilal, minor son of Lalubhai Muljl, brother of the abovenamed deceased, at present residing at Koombhar Tookda, outside the Fort of Bombay,.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this First day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nine and in the ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.
The 1st day of December, 1909.

Messrs. JAMSETJI, RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually supersedling injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been much fashionable to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excesses, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of hot climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

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"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

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W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S. Ralbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
I M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....I Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....I Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....I Navy

IN THE STREAM

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Disk .....Flagship
Crossby Hall.....2896 Field .....K Nixon & Co
Geramia.....3142 Pieut.....A L S N Co
Zanuia.....2339 Robinson.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 3.

Begum .....3342 Nicoll .....T M & Co
Bussano ..2762...Box hall ..Antwerp.....J Finlay & Co
Brilliant.....3509 Morrison .....Standard Oil Co
Britannia.....1969 Hales .....do & H S & Co
Bake s ..2396 Hill .....W & A Graham & Co
Coincliff...2511 Pottinges.....W & A Graham & Co
Crossby Hall...2596 Piele.....Killick Nixon & Co
Goalpara.....1368 Whitehxac.....M M & Co
Hild.....1719 Sivesen.....F F Campbell & Co
Kasara..... 505 Elton.....M M & Co
Kasara.....505 Elton...P Gulf.....M M & Co
Laudaura.....2156 Williams.....M M & Co
Nacrelbahar .....212 Macoda Sultan of Nacat .. 4-12 G H Mathwani
Nizam .....2011 Morgan .....T Morrison and Co
Nonsuch .....2114 Alston.....W & A G & Co
Orwell .....2416 Horne.....Standard Oil Co
Querimba.....4933.....Smith M M & Co
Sah Navaz.....2522 Mitchell.....B and H S N Co
Som li.....1615 Grieve.....A Strantes
Umballa.....3426 Rait Calcutta.....M M & Co
Wardha.....2552 Archdican...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Warora .....2564 Teppler.....M M & Co
Woodo.....2460 Hughes.....T T & Co
Zennia.....2339 Robinson.....A Yule & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Arcadia	3514	Barshain	Shanghai		51-10
B	Clan Alpine	2305	Shapsano	Cochin		4-12
F	Totomi Maru	2164	Smith	Japan	11-12	N Y. Kaisha
H	Rosslyn	2395	Fishley	Marseilles		Balli Bros
K	Alepoo	2536	Bradley	Hull	3-12	J Finlay & Co
M	Ellerslie	2488			9-12	W & A Graham & Co
N	Haig Hall	3068	Davison	Philadelphia		
O	Meridian	2249	Slevinson	Manchester		W & A Graham & Co
Q	St Bride	2114	Nicall			W & A Graham & Co

100 ton Crane

Najmi.....2533 Huha ...Jeddah.....28-11 G Jowanji

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Dunster	2869	Rutken	Dunkirk	9-12	W & A Graham & Co
2	Massilia	3250	Thomson Spod		5 12	W & A Graham & Co
4	Geramia	3142	Perut	Trieste	9-12	A L S N Co
5	Siam	2953	Icagza	Marseilles	10 12	T M & Co
6	Moorfield	2725	Fleming	Genoa	1-12	K Nixon & Co
7	King Howel	3821	Davies	Antwerp	29 11	T Morrison & Co
8	Lady Carrington	2489	L'pool	Griffiths		W & A Graham & Co
9	City of Glasgow	4179	Rae	Karachi	9-12	Killick Nixon & Co
10&11	Delhi	4784	Gordon	Shanghai	8-12	P & O Co
13	Persia	4199	Haughton	London	4-12	P & O Co
14	Kola	510	Ramaga	Basreh	2-12	M M & Co
15	Glendhu	2629	Norris	Kobe	4-12	T M & Co
16	Lydford	2575	Tyson	R'dam	1-12	T Morrison & Co.

M W D D

Hydra...331 Karsiborn.....29-11 F F Campbell & Co

H W P D

Ponom.....552 Hoogsin...B'nagar..4-12...B I S N Co
Courtland...760 Samsoodin...Gulf ports.9-12.B I S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
3	Marienfels	Polthwet	Hamburg, Oct 30
	Egypt	Summers	London, Nov. 12
	Caledonien	Lefont	Marseilles, Nov 17
	Upada	Stewart	Rangoon, Nov. 16

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Lhasa	McDiarmid	Karachi

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Deo Baldnino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser left Mombasa for Bombay on the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s.—7 bales wool, R Kanji; 43 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 100 bales hemp, P Bhemji; 36,719 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 3,999 cwts maize, Sanday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Nonsuch s.—35,935 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s.—100 bales cotton, the Bombay Co.

FOR HULL.

Lady Carrington s.—2,000 cwts cottonseed H Jaitha and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dunster s.—35,935 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4 bales cotton, J Rajaram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lydford s.—2,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts ajawanseed, 200 cwts mustardseed and 500 cwts gingellyseed, Volkert Bros; 32 cwts bablahseed, Mehta Brothers and Co; 198 bales cotton fly, W L Patinge and Co.

Ellerabi s—70 bales cotton, and 40 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Moorfield s—2,001 cwts castorseed, A Blaschek and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Moretz and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gerania s—275 bales cotton, Guddum and Co; 2,550 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, T Canji.

FOR VENICE.

Gerania s—200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Nonsuch s—2,400 tons manganesseore, R A Willis.

FOR PHILADELFIA.

Hay Hall s—4,001 cwts myrabollams, P Mathoradas and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—25 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 50 cwts shark fins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 150 cwts olibanum, and 33 cwts myrabollams, T Canji; 226 cwts shark fins, and 4 cwts fishmaws, K M Miance and Co; 15 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

Tatomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, S J David and Co., 500 cwts onions R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tatomi Maru s—500 bales cotton, S J David and Co.

Delhi s—20 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—350 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,

Glendhu s—400 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Totomi Maru s—37 bales cotton G Dada and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Delhi s—50 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Delhi s—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Glendhu s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

IMPORT.

S. S. Marienfels 3,560 tons Captain R. Potthart arrives in harbour on Friday from Hamburg with the following cargo. 1584 nails. 595 farina, 1242 papers, 383 beer, 15 soda, 1105 hollan glass ware, 170 bottles, 14 sewing machine, 10 salt, 746 yellow metal sheet, 25 twist, 1078 animals colour, 57 pad locks. 179 wine spirits, 50 slate paul, 1181 carraway seed, 10 potatoes. 75 brandy, 578 cement, 63 straw board, 30 glass bangle 1451 window glass; 103 zinc, 44 gin, 9 playing cards. 351 red lead, 33 varnish. 300 candles, 16 german silver circle, 500 copper sheet. 35 milk, 15 parafin wax.

S. S. Upada, 3382 tons. Captain W T Stewart, arrive in harbour on Friday from Rangoon and Cochin with the following cargo.

FROM RANGOON.

1830 rice, 494 c seed, 36 hides, 3 ivory.

FROM COCHIN.

687 coir yarn, 846 coir rope.

S S Springburn. 3172 tons, J Crosthwate arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with the 7600 tons coal.

S S Hild 719 tons Captain Salvesar arrive in harbour on Tuesday from Bangkok with the cargo of timber.

S S City of Glasgow 4,279 tons, Captain J Rae arrived in harbour on Wednesday with the following cargo. 675 beer, 214 confectionary, 39 sewing machine, 17 oil, 135 coal tar, 1,398 soup, 133 paint, 2,796 spelter, 59 paper, 25 coal pich, 264 twist, 584 soda, 25 aniline salt, 10 cigarets, 195 candles, 63 salamoniac, 21 nails, 62 scrap glass, 967 buckets, 4 yellowmetal sheets, 125 wine spirits, 442 whisky, 10 gin, 20 grapnuts, and 1.345 cottons.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

2ND SUNDAY IN ADVENT, DEC. 5.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. flat.
Hymns.—48, 50, 311.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
Canticles—Chants.
Hymns.—47, 217, 220.
Collections for Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m., on Wednesday at 6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy—Eucharist (Choral.)
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Page.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns 243 184, 558.
8 45 a.m.—Matins Hymns—48, 206,
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—626, 243, 47, 362, 54.
Preacher—Rev. H. Mould.
Offertory for S. P. C. K.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Hospital Nursing Association.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—The Rev. P. Eykyem.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Tuesday.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—606, 237, 294.
Psalm.—96.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—20.
Hymns.—35, 377, 364.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Services held in Y. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder.)

Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a. m. and 6-30 p. m.—Preaching Services.

S. MARY THE BLESSED VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins Shortened.
5-15 p.m.—Bible Classes and Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. H. Mould, Chaplain of Colaba.
Alms for S. P. C. K.

S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

6 30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher—Rev. P. Eyayn, Chaplain of Parel.

S. STEPHEN THE MARTYR, BANDORA HILL.

11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
Preacher—Rev. P. R. Brinton Bishop's Chaplain.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CARRICK—Nov. 12, at 9 Hurlingham Court, S. W., the Countess of Carrick, of a son.
COLERIDGE—Nov. 10, at Elfordleigh, Plymton, the wife of Col. H. F. Coleridge, 1st Batt. Loyal North Lancashire Regt., of a son.
HAMILTON AND BRANDON—Nov. 12, at Dungavel, Strathaven, the Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, of a son.
NEWCOMBE—Nov. 9, at 2 The Common, Woolwich, the wife of Capt. Clifford H. Newcombe, R. A., of a son.
BROOKE-WEB—Nov. 10, at 97 Ditton Road, Surbiton, the wife of Commander E. V. Brook-Webb, R.N. (retired), Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, of a daughter.
GARWOOD—Nov. 8, at Lainson Lodge, Sussex Road, Southsea, the wife of Engineer-Commander H. T. Garwood, R.N., H.M.S. St. Vincent, of a daughter.
HALL—Nov. 7, at Fontenay, Jersey, the wife of Col. Reginald Hawkins Hall, D.S.O., late commanding 1st batt. South Lancashire Regt., of a daughter.
JARDINE—Nov. 14, at 12 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W., the wife of Major J. B. Jardine, 5th Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HALL—JUDGE—Nov. 9, at St. Peter's Cranley Gardens, Herbert Gordon Lewis, son of Brig.-Gen. Lewis Hall, C.B., of Wellington, South India, to France Mary Narayanee, daughter of the late Major C. B. Judge 2nd King Edward's Own Goorkhas.
RAWLINGS—WATSON—Nov. 12, at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street S. W., Lieutenant Commander Henry Clive Rawlings R. N., to Georgie Halen Watson, daughter of the late Alexandra Watson.
SHERER—EVANS—Nov. 9, at Christ Church, Bath, Major Sherer R. A., to Gladys Mary Llewellyn Evans, daughter of Major Llewellyn Evans.
THOMAS—SCOTT BROWN—Nov. 6, at St. Mark's North Audley Street, Civil Collette Thomas, captain 4th (Reserve) batt. North Staffordshire Regt. to Jessie Maud, daughter of J. Scott Brown.

DEATHS

BATTY.—Nov. 12, at 7 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, Laura Batty daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Robert Batty, Grenadier Guards, aged 77.
CORNWALLIS—Nov. 13, Caroline Vere, daughter of the late Major Fiennes Cornwallis (4th H sears).
DUNDAS—Nov. 11, at Arniston, Gorebridge, Midlothian, Sir Robert Dundas, Bart., of Arniston, aged 86.
FOSTER—Nov. 14 at Cranborne Hall, Windsor Forest, James Foster, late 83rd Regt., and King's Dragoon Guards, aged 87.
GRIFFITH—Nov. 14, at Beech Holme, Braintree Essex, Lieut. Col. Edward Clifton Griffith.
HOGG—Nov. 11, at The Sumachs, Surbiton, Charles, Magnis Hogg, late Bombay Civil Service, aged 72.
MOORE—Nov. 12, at Moodbourne House, Douglas Arthur William Moore, C.V.O., Speaker of the House of Keys, Isle of Man.
RHODES—Nov. 10, at Coventry, John Siduhy Rhodes, Captain late 4th Queens Own Hussars.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Annual Distribution of Prizes. B. E. S. Schools, Byculla, 5-30.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band, 11th Maharattas, at 6 p.m.
Y. M. C. A., Concert.

Maxim: "Master the details of your business. The man who knows is the man who wins."—NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Dr. Morrison will speak to Men in the Y. M. C. A. to-morrow, at 9 p. m. Subject:—"Character Building."

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KATHIAWAD.—We learn that His Excellency the Governor proceeds on tour in Kathiawad in January next.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a Public Lecture in Marathi on "Malaria" will be delivered to the Mill-hands at Victoria Bunder to-morrow, Sunday, at 5 p.m., (S.T.) The public are cordially invited to be present.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY M. D. EXAMINATION.—The results of the M. D. Examination (Branch I—Medicine.) of the Bombay University were declared on Thursday last:—Passed with distinction: Rustomji Bomonji Billimoria; Passed: Elijah Moses.

SHOP-BREAKING ON THE HORNBY ROAD.—On the night of the 15th instant the shop of Mr. K. Besho, on the Hornby Road was broken into and pieces of silk of the value of Rs. 481 were stolen.

THE NAWAB OF SACHIN.—His Highness the Nawab of Sachin, Seedi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakubkhan, has been appointed to the rank of a Lieutenant in the Indian Army.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The usual class of the Brotherhood will meet to-morrow, Sunday at 9 a.m., (S.T.) in the Prarthana Mandir Hall Girgam when Mr. Miya A. A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-law, will expound "Emerson's Essays."

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore Japan and Australia per s. s. "Caledonien" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. to-day Saturday instead of at 1-45 p. m. as previously notified. Parcel mail for Netherlands-India closes at the New General Post Office at 2-30 p. m. the same day.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Yesterday morning at about 6-30 o'clock Mr. F. A. Renend, the passenger agent of the Great Western Hotel, whilst attempting to get from the s.s. "Caledonien" into a launch, accidently lost his footing and fell into the water. After a few seconds he came up to the surface and was rescued by the men of the launch "Nippon."

THE GUJERAT COLLEGE.—The following gentlemen have been elected members of the Board of the Gujerat College for a term of three years:—Mr. Chunilal Madhavlal, Rao Bahadur Lalshanker Umiashanker, Khan Bahadur Rustomji Jehangir Vakil, Nagar Sett Chimanbhoy Lalbhoy, Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Solicitor High Court, and Mr. Mulchand Asharam.

ACCIDENT TO A DOCTOR.—Captain Bhathena I.M.S., was riding a bicycle along Queen's Road on Thursday evening and when he was opposite the Charni Road the horse of a sewar of the Governor's body guard became restive and to avoid it the Doctor moved aside. He ran into a motor car and the bicycle was damaged. Captain Bhathena was not injured.

CHARITY AT FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.—At the performance of the third day's funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Pestanji Kavasji, a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, a sum of Rs. 10,058 was subscribed for various charitable and benevolent purposes. Rs. 3,000 were contributed from the deceased's personal estate and Rs. 5,000 by Mr. Hiraji Kavasji Kola, his partner in the firm of Messrs. Pestanji, Rustom, Kola and Co., Solicitors.

THE PARSIS AND THE ENLARGED COUNCIL.—A requisition to the trustees of the Parsi Punchayet funds and properties is being signed among the Parsis of Bombay, in which the trustees are requested to call a public meeting of the committee for the purpose of expressing regret that they have been excluded from the rights and privileges accorded to other communities of sending representatives to the enlarged Council. Another resolutions is to be proposed at the meeting, that the Parsis of Bombay be granted the right of sending a representative to the enlarged Council of Bombay.

ACCIDENT AT PAREL WORKSHOP.—At Parel, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. Chalk held an inquest on the body of Ernest A. Van-Wullen, a chargeman in the employ in of the G. I. P. Railway Workshop. The deceased was thirty years old. The day before yesterday he was ordered by his superior to fit a larger cock on the hydrogen gas holder after taking out all the gas. The latter instruction the deceased failed to carry out, and the result was that the gas generator exploded fracturing his skull. He died on the spot. One Sirdurkhan Kulikhan, his assistant, was also injured and removed to hospital. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

LANTERN LECTURE.—A lantern lecture on a "Pilgrimage to Rome" in aid of the poor of the Society of Piety, Dabul, will be given at the Cowasji Hall, Dhobitalao, Sunday, to-morrow, the 5th instant at 7 p. m., by Mr. Eldric Hypher, Member of the Catholic Association of England. The lecturer will exhibit about 125 pictures, delivering at the same time impressions of the pilgrimage from London to Rome and back and including scenes of London, Dover, Calais, Paris, Modane, Turin, Genoa, Pisa, Civita Vecchia, Florence, Venice; the basilicas, churches, sacred monuments, shrines and buildings ancient and modern, historic and artistic of Rome.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 730. Mr. H. Closson Rs. 2, Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co. Rs. 300, G T J Rs. 5, Messrs. Wallace and Co, Rs. 200, H C W, Rs. 50, H F B, Rs. 20, Mr. E A Higgs, Rs. 10, J H R, Rs. 10, Mr. J Spinner, Rs. 10, Mr. C B Robinson, Rs. 10, J F, Rs. 10, J G, Rs. 50, P B, Rs. 20, Mr. E F Allum, Rs. 20, Mrs Allum, Rs. 10, X Y Z, Rs. 50, L C, Rs. 20, W H O, Rs. 10, J B, Rs. 10, L M, Rs. 5, W O, Rs. 7-8, Mr T Sharples, Rs. 15, H P S, Rs. 5, E W F, Rs. 5, H B, Rs 5, A K G, Rs. 5, L R Rs. 5, the Bombay Gas Company, Rs. 20, F D S, Rs. 10, A M T, Rs. 5, T W C, Rs. 15, Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor, Rs. 5, Mr. M T Pithawalla, Rs 101-8-0 Mr Phiroze M Dastur, Rs 3, Mr D A Turner,

PRESENTATION TO A DRAMA WRITER.—At the new Novelty Theatre on Thursday evening, Mr. Bomonji Dinshah Petit performed the interesting ceremony of making a presentation to Mr. Ruttonji Framji Setna, the writer of a new play entitled "Pakjad Perin." The presentation was made at the request of Mr. Khursheji Merwanji Ballivala the proprietor of the Victoria Theatrical Company who had formed a high opinion of the new play and had resolved publicly to reward its author. The theatre was specially decorated for the occasion and with the floral display made by a young florist Mr. Sorab Dunajibhoy Mowji presented a scene of singular beauty. Mr. Ballivala stated that Mr. Setna was the author of several literary works and his new play had met with more than ordinary favour Mr. Bomonji Petit, then made the presentation to Mr Setna of a gold watch, a gold chain, a gold pencil case and a shawl. Mr. Setna made a suitable acknowledgment.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March	Sounds of Peace	F. Von. Blon,
Overture	Le Pluts D'Amour	B life.
Idyll	Blumeng edaski	F. Von. Blon,
Selection	La Fille du Regiment.	Donizette.
Valse	The Bacgarolle	Febras.
Selection	Had on Hall	Sullivan.
Polka	Les Bokemicus	Holdtuefal,

MUSIC ON ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be rendered by the Band of the 1st Gloucester Regiment on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening:—

March	Parade	Pares.
Overture	Minedla	Gouned.
Valse	Des Fleurs	Techaikowsky
Selection	Belle of Bohemia	Englander.
Solo	I'll Follow Thee	Farmer.
Scenes	Pittoresque	Mavanent.
Opus	Ane Maria	Geuna.
Serenade	La Paloma	Yradier.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 11th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p. m. under the direction of Mr. Malfiggiani:—

March	Cleopatra	Mancinelli.
Overture	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	Repense a Amenreuse.	Berger.
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs.	Hume.
Sketch	Down South	Myddleton.
Three Dances from Tom Jones		German.

THE AHMEDABAD OUTRAGE.
Suspects Released.

On making enquiries yesterday at the office of the Commissioner of Police regarding the above regrettable incident, it was ascertained that the two persons Ganesh Prasad Banerji and Nanalal Pranshanker, who were arrested on suspicion for being responsible for the throwing of bombs at the Viceregal carriage, have been released as they cannot be identified.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

As it was not feasible for the Benefit Night for the Indo-British Institution to be arranged this week, the Management have decided to give the proceeds of the final session on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, for the benefit of its funds, under the patronage of their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Minto and H. E. the Governor of Bombay, when a special programme, twice the length of the ordinary programme will be exhibited, and the rates of admission will be doubled simply to increase the amount that will be available for this most deserving charitable Institution. The public of this city will thus have an excellent opportunity of increasing the usefulness of this School, while they will also be able to enjoy themselves. It is well known that the funds of the Indo-British Institution are at present at a very low ebb, and the Treasurer will have his heart delighted and a serious burden taken from his mind, if the Pavilion near the Municipal buildings is crowded to overflowing at the sessions at 10 p.m. next Wednesday. It will also be a source of relief to many to know that the Tram Cars now stop, both ways, at the pavilion every evening. Meanwhile the management have arranged an excellent programme for this evening and the other days of next week. There will be three comic films the first entitled "Miss Maggie's Fiancee," gives a funny description of the tests which are used by this pretty American girl to find a suitable husband, introducing a foot race, a test with heavy weights and a boxing match. The second is entitled "The adventures of Mr. Eel," who is an expert burglar and is riding the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Frere, when the police suddenly interrupt him Eel. like the fish whose name he bears, plays with the police like a cat with a mouse, when after some most amusing escapades, he is caught in a wolf trap and taken prisoner, to the great satisfaction of the police. A Cramatic film, entitled "The Trappers," gives a most realistic view of the Trappers camps and of the hand to hand fights of rival parties. The cast comprised M. Scheler, Varennes and Gregoire etc., of the Paris Stage. A very pathetic film gives a simple and touching story

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Properties, at Love Lane, Mazagaon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, for Aga Shamshudin Sha, Administrator of the estate of Aga Jangi Sha, deceased, the undermentioned properties situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, in Bombay, on the 8th day of December, 1909, at the times specified against the respective lots.

Lot No. 1, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurment 1761 sq. yds. or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16,280-81 and 16,257, New Survey Nos. 3693-1, 3686 and 2-3686, Old Survey Nos. 651 and 653, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by Lot No. 2, and partly by Lot No. 3, on or towards the south by the said Love Lane, on or towards the east by the property of H. H. The Aga Khan, and on or towards the west by the property of the said H. H. The Aga Khan.

Lot No. 2, at 5 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises thereon, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2125 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16239—81, New Survey, Nos. 3693, and 2/3683, Old Survey No. 651, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and west by the property belonging to H. H the Agakhan, on or towards the South by Lot No. 1, and on or towards the East by Lot No. 3.

Lot No. 3, at 5-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the buildings, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 1206 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16257, New Survey No. 1/3686, Old Survey No. 653, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north and east by the property belonging to H. H. Aga Khan, on or towards the south by Lot. No. 1, on or towards the west by Lot No. 2.

N. B.—Lots Nos. 2 and 3 will have a right of way from Love Lane, over the vacant space in Lot No. 1 which shall be kept open for the use of the owners and occupants of Lots Nos. 2 and 3. The above properties are held by the vendor from the Secretary of State, under a perpetual lease subject to certain terms and condition which have been agreed upon with the Secretary of State. These terms compare very favourably with the terms on which other leasehold properties in Mazagon are held on leases from Government and are held on a much lower assessment.

For farther particulars and conditions apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, at their office, 18 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Properties at Love Lane and Nesbit Road, Mazagaon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, for H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Agakhan, G. C. I. E., the undermentioned properties situate at Mazagon, Bombay, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises, in Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 11th of December, 1909.

Lot No. 1 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 10999 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16235, New Survey No. 3684, Old Survey No. 655 and bounded as follows:—i. e., on or towards the north partly by the Love Lane and partly by the property belonging to the Strangers Friend Society Home, on or towards the South by the property of Aminu-Tajar Malek, on or towards the east by the property belonging to the trustees of the Nasserwanji Manoherji Panday's charities, and on the west partly by the property of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Agakhan, G.C.I.E., and partly by lot No. 3.

Lot No. 2 at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the Premises.

All that pieces or parcel of land or ground with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Love Lane cross lane, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8739 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. B-16261, New Survey No. 1/3678, Old Survey No. 659, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the property of Haji Esak, and partly by the property of Captain Ahmed Baker, on or towards the south by the property of Bai Virbaiji, widow of Dinshaw Jehangir Buxey, on or towards the east by the property of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Agakhan, G. C. I. E., and on or towards the West partly by the said Love Lane Cross Lane, and partly by the property of Meghji Valabhdas.

Lot No. 3 at 5-30 p. m. (S.T.), on the premises.

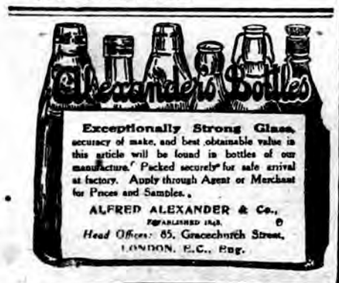
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the bungalow buildings, hereditaments and premises known as "Khushroo Lodge," standing thereon, situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11106 sq. yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16263, New Survey No. 3685, Old survey No. 645, and bounded on or towards the north by the property of H. H. Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Agakhan, G. C. I. E., on or towards the south by the said Nesbit Road, on or towards the east partly by lot No 1, and partly by the property of Aminat Tajarand Malek, on or towards the west by the property of H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomedsah Aga Khan, G. C. I. E.

The above properties are held by the vendor from the Secretary of State under a perpetual lease subject to certain terms and conditions which are contained in a consent decree recently taken by the vendor in a suit by him against the Secretary of State in the High Court at Bombay. These terms compare very favourably with the terms on which other properties at Mazagon are held on a lease from Goverment and are held on a much lower assessment.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors, at their office No. 18, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th December, 1909.



WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' **TAN** AND **BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES** SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE **INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.**

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HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Co. Northampton) ENGLAND

POLSON'S LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882.)

CAPITAL: Rs. 1,00,000

Divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 50 each payable Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 15 within one month of allotment, and balance to be called by two instalments (of Rs. 10 and 15 respectively) hereafter.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
RUTTONSHAW E. KOHIYAR, Esq., B. A., LL. B. (*Chairman*),
RANCHODDAS NARANDAS, Esq., M. A., LL. B. (Solicitor),
PEROZESHAW HORMUSJI MEHTA, Esq., (Globe Mills Ld.),
PESTONJI EDULJEE DALAL, Esq., (*Ex-officio*).

BANKERS:
THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LD.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL, MODY & RANCHODDAS.

AGENTS:
Messrs. PESTONJI & Co.

GENERAL MANAGER:
A. THEYAGARAJ NARAYAN, Esq.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. K. S. AIYAR & Co., (Incorporated Accountants).

REGISTERED HEAD OFFICE & WORKS:
109, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AND SOLE AGENTS AT:
KARACHI, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD, TANJORE, RANGOON AND PENANG.

Prospectus.

THE COMPANY has been formed for the purpose of acquiring as a going concern and continuing and extending the well-known business of COFFEE and TEA SPECIALISTS till recently carried on under the name and style of Messrs. POLSON & Co., situated in 109, Hornby Road, Fort, in the City of Bombay. It has been duly registered under the Indian Companies Act as a Company Limited, by Shares.

The business was originally commenced in the year 1902 under the style of Messrs. POLSON & Co., and has from a small beginning steadily and systematically increased its operations all over India.

The whole of the property and assets of the firm including Goodwill, Plant, Machinery, Furniture, Fittings, Stock in Trade and Labels, etc., of the Firm of Messrs. POLSON & Co., has been purchased from the vendor for a consideration of Rs. 32,000, Rs. 23,000 being payable by the allotment of 440 fully paid up Shares of Rs. 50 each and Rs. 10,000 in cash.

The Company enjoys a large and expanding sale of its special proprietory brands of Teas, Coffees and Flour throughout India, Burma and Penang and has a bright and prosperous future due to the high standard of quality and the popularity of its products.

Extract from "*The STATESMAN*," *CALCUTTA*. dated 13th December, 1908 :—

"The works in which Polson's Coffee is manufactured are now fitted with the latest Electric Power Machinery and appliances for Roasting Coffee by gas and cooling it by patent coolers. The Coffee, after being cooled, is immediately ground in Mills worked by Electricity and is blended and packed in air-tight Tins, thus retaining the delicate aroma so essential in a good cup of Coffee. The whole operation is done under one roof in scrupulously clean surroundings, superintended by a roaster and blender who has had over a quarter of a century's experience. Polson's Coffee is not imported, but is freshly roasted, ground and blended daily in Bombay. It can be obtained in Calcutta from Mr. J. F. Madan, 5 Dharamtolah Street."

PRESENTS GIVEN TO CONSUMERS

Is the favourite phrase in all the Company's advertisements. The participating of a portion of our profits with the consuming public is the keynote of our "Presents" giving system and has created a strong and steady demand for our brands of Teas and Coffees in the market.

The name "POLSON'S" has therefore become a household word amongst the Coffee and Tea drinking public of this country.

The organisers think that they have supplied a long felt want in floating an Indian Joint Stock Company for supplying Tea and Coffee in tins, packets and chests of convenient sizes, as recent returns show that Tea and Coffee drinking amongst the people of this country is largely on the increase, a result due in some measure to the commercial enterprise of Messrs. Polson & Co.

The management of the Company is entirely in the hands of expert Indians and is therefore very economical in its working expenses.

Mr. Pestonji Edulji Dalal, the vendor and the proprietor of the late firm, who has large experience of the business, has consented to be the Agent of the Company.

The services of Mr. A. T. Narayan who has long been connected with the firm and who has taken a leading part in its management, have been engaged for a period of 5 years to manage the business of the Company.

The business has been taken over by the Company as a going concern as from the 1st September 1909, the date of the last stock-taking subject to the liabilities mentioned below and the Company will have the benefit of the profits realised from that date.

The property to be transferred to the Company comprises in addition to the goodwill of the business the following items constituting the whole of the assets of the business on the above-mentioned date :—

Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures...	Rs.	10,000	0 0
Stock in Trade	Rs.	13,000	0 0
Book debts (guaranteed by the vendor as worth)	Rs.	16,000	0 0
Goodwill	Rs.	12,000	0 0
	Rs.	51,000	0 0
Less Liabilities.	Rs.	19,000	0 0
	Rs.	32,000	0 0

The accounts of the firm have been examined by Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Incorporated Accountants, and the following is their certificate :—

"We have examined the accounts of Messrs. POLSON and Co., Bombay, from the 6th November 1907, to 31st August 1909, and we have ascertained that the

Gross Profits earned by the firm during the year ending 25th Oct. 1908 amounted to ..... Rs. 31,536 5 6

and

Gross Profits earned during the ten months ending the 31st Aug. 1909 amounted to ..... Rs. 40,562 1 8

The Net Profit earned by the Proprietor of the firm after deducting all charges amounted during this period to ... ... } Rs. 7,743-3-9 and „ 14,177-2-4

We find that the firm earned a gross manufacturing profit of 35 per cent. on the sales during the 1st twelve months and 40 per cent. on the sales during the second ten months referred to above.

Yours faithfully,
K. S. AIYAR & Co.,
Incorporated Accountants."

NOTE.—It will be observed from the certificate of the Incorporated Accountants that with a small capital the firm actually earned Rs. 14,000 *during the last* 10 *months which gives a nett profit of Rs.* 16,800 *per annum.*

With a large capital and consequently increased sales there seems no reason why the annual profits of the Company should not total up to a much larger figure.

Even without allowing for the expansion of the business and larger turn over which may justly be anticipated from a larger capital, a nett profit of Rs. 16,800 *will enable the Company to pay*

a dividend of 12 *per cent. on Rs.* 1,00,000...*Rs.* 12,000
leaving a handsome surplus for the reserve fund of ... ... „ 4,800

Taking the actual earnings of the past as they are, they are sufficient to justify the realization of the hope to pay a dividend of at least 12 *per cent. on the Capital of the Company.*

The agreement for sale of the business is dated 1st October 1909 and is made between the said Mr. Pestonji Eduljee Dalal of the one part and the Company of the other part. The Company have also entered into an agreement dated the 1st day of October 1909 with the said Mr. Pestonji Eduljee Dalal for his appointment as Agent of the Company upon the terms contained therein.

The certificate of the Accountants and balance sheets and the registered copies of the agreements entered into with the Company by the vendor can be inspected at the office of the Company at any time during office hours.

About 700 shares have been already taken up.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amounts remaining due on the shares allotted.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered office of the Company, 109, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, and every person applying for a share or shares in the Company or to whom any share or shares in the Company shall be allotted will be deemed to have inspected the Memorandum and Articles of Association and to have had full notice of the contents thereof.

Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained at the Registered office of the Company, 109, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Bankers, The Indian Specie Bank, Ld., Fort, Bombay.

Application for shares should be made on the accompanying form which may be sent together with the amount payable on application to the Office of the Company or the Indian Specie Bank Ld., the Bankers of the Company.

For POLSON'S LTD.,
PESTONJI & Co.,
Agents.

Fort, Bombay, 15th November, 1909.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

THE DIRECTORS, POLSON'S LTD.,
109, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dear Sirs,

I hereby beg to apply for shares of Rs. 50 each of POLSON'S LD., upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the 15th day of November, 1909, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me, and I authorise you to have my name registered as the holder of the shares that may be allotted and I agree to pay the amounts that may become payable in respect thereof.

Yours faithfully,

Herewith Rs.....being deposit of Rs. 10 per share.

Name in full.....

Occupation or Profession.....

Address .....

Signature.. .....

Dated.....1909.

When applying for Shares please mention *Bombay Gazette.*

Copies of this Prospectus and Application for Shares will be sent free on application.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD MINTO AND THE CORPORATION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—Many complaints have been made not without good grounds, it would seem, as to the treatment of some of those attending the Town Hall to hear the adderess presented to Lord Minto by the Municipal Corporation and His Excellency's reply. We trust that what mistakes were made will carry their lesson and that they will be avoided in future. For the first time, in his reply Lord Minto referred to the Reform as an accepted fact which had come into being. "I trust that the measures of reform" he said "which have just been announced will usher in a new era of peaceful progress. Their initial success must largely depend on the good sense with which they are received—on the admission by the Indian public that though they may not be perfect they aim at the fulfilment of past promises and the recognition of great principles The field of administrative machinery will be broadened, daylight will be let in where it has been much wanted and the needs of that spirit of mutual co-operation in the Government of this country to which you have alluded and upon which so much depends will, I hope be seen at last." As regards the reference to the Development of Bombay and the large part played by the City Improvement Trust, it is somewhat hard to agree with all His Excellency said for we do not agree that Government has been at all generous to that body. There is undoubtedly a good case made out for a more handsome contribution from the Corporation which benefits so largely by the work done, but the time has come when the Act should be entirely revised and put into a more workable form. The question of loans naturally came in for reference. The decision of reducing the period for the repayment of loans is one which cannot meet with an enthusiastic reception in large towns. When the Municipal address was first prepared we submitted that the right view was that the principle should not be fixedly binding and that relaxations should be made where occasion showed them to be deniabl and this is also the opinion expressed by His Excellency so that we may look forward to a perfectly reasonable attitude being taken when such occasion arises. But most important of all was the appeal made for a revision of the Improvement Trust Act, and if the result be what seems to have been accepted as necessary then Bombay reaped a rich harvest from the words uttered in the Town Hall, both in the form of welcome and of reply.

The "Rast Goftar":—Since the issue of the regulations of the new Reforms, Bombay has been the first city to convey to H. E. the Viceroy the cordial acknowledgments of the people for his share in the Reforms scheme. When Lord Minto assumed the reins of the Government, the political out-look in India was all but threatening; but a grave crisis was averted, thanks to the far-sighted statesmanship which he brought to bear on the administration of the country. An adherence to the old policy of repression, which in the reign of his predecessor stirred up bad blood, would have precipitated the run of political affairs to a crisis. The Indians are credited to be a docile and law-abiding people, and verily, there is no other nation on the earth so easily susceptible to the administrative control of foreign rulers as they. The policy of a liberal and sympathetic rule which was ushered in with the regime of Lord Minto changed the political complexion of the country and restored it to its whilom state of peaceful contentment. Lord Minto is by political faith a Conservative, but for whose statesman-like instincts and far sighted vision Lord Morley's efforts at reforms would have come to a dead-lock. Lord Minto has made it difficult for those who preach that the salvation of India lies in the hands of none save the British Liberal party, to reconcile facts with their counsel. The reforms which he has initiated cover more extensive ground and are of greater far reaching effect than any previous attempt at the political elevation of India.

The "Gujerati":—His Excellency the Viceroy replied to the eloquent and graceful address of welcome presented by the Corporation in a speech which in spite of the cordiality of its sentiments, fell short of the importance of the occasion and was inferior in conception and literary elegance to the happily conceived and happily worded address of the Corporation. Some of the utterances of the Viceroy in the course of his tour show that he can rise equal to the occasion. But somehow or other Lord Minto's utterance in Bombay fell short of our expectations. the Corporation expressed their approval of the thoughtful and wise measures of progressive reform which have now found embodiments in the India Councils Reform Act but their approval of his regime went no further. His Excellency cordially acknowledged those words of appreciation and proceeded to dwell on the true significance of the measures of reform that have been introduced. His Excellency was right in observing that their initial success must largely depend on the good sense of the Indian public—on the admission by the Indian public that though they may not be perfect, they aim at the fulfilment of past promises and the recognition of great principles." This is, in our judgment, a correct estimate of the intrinsic merits of the Reform scheme, and though the Regulations stand in urgent need of improvement in several respects, there is no doubt, as remarked by the Viceroy, that the field of administrative machinery will be broadened, daylight will be let in where it has been much wanted, and the seeds of that spirit of mutual co-operation in the government of the country upon which so much depends will be sown at last. These are the words of the Viceroy and we concur with His Excellency in these sentiments. How far officials will exercise selfrestraint and remain neutral in the forthcoming and future elections remains to be seen.

AN INDIAN PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

The "Parsi":—The appointment of Syed Amir Ali to the Privy Council is yet another instance of the liberal and enlightened policy which, more markedly than ever before, prevails under the present regime at the India Office. It is rather a remarkable evidence of extent to which ancient custom still retains its force that though the two or three thousand Indian students in England are mostly Hindus, permanent Indian residents are nearly all Mahomedans or Parsis, and in appointments of this sort the Hindus, simply from a numerical point of view, stand less chance. Still it makes very little difference in a Privy Councillorship to what community the Councillor belongs. It is chiefly for his intimacy with the law that a member of Indian legal experience is required and law is not acquired along with religion at a mother's knee. Syed Amir Ali greatly distinguished himself as a lawyer on the Calcutta bench and fills the requirements of his new appointment admirably. In India his appointment will be warmly welcomed as a recognition of Indian scholarship and probity.

The "Rast Goftar":—The nomination of Mr. Ameer Ali to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council will be hailed with unmixed satisfaction throughout the country. Indians have a two-fold reason to feel heartily gratified at the appointment. It is the first time that one of their fellow countrymen has been admitted to the Privy Council and the choice has fallen upon an individual whose eligibility for the post is unquestionable. Lord Morley's solicitude for the welfare of the Indians is not limited to mere verbal expresions of sympathy. The privilege conferred whilst it was least expected and is secured without the least difficulty. The office of a Privy Councillor in its judicial Committee is neither a sinecure nor an ornamental situation for its incumbent. It is the highest tribunal in the Empire against whose decisions there is no appeal. The absence of an Indian judicial expert in the Council was badly felt. The peculiarities of Oriental customs and traditions and the complex nature of Indian laws required for their careful exposition the judicial knowledge and experience of a born Indian. The decisions of the Council in Indian cases involving subtle and intricate social questions at law have been often found irreconcileable to the spirit of time-honoured customs established by long usage and popular acceptance. Indians have often urged in the past the importance of appointing to the Judical Committee of the Council experts who, by birth and social intercourse with their people, are better qualified to shape its decisions in conformity with equity and law then judiciaries belonging to an alien nationality. Mr. Ameer Ali is a trained and accomplished lawyer, and has acquired as a High Court Judge a long experience in the judical line and would be able to guide the deliberations of the colleagues with first-hand knowledge.

The "Indian Spectator":—Lord Morley has surpassed himself by being instrumental in the appointment of an Indian on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Sometime ago, in noticing the provision made for the appointment of assessor to advise the Judicial Committee on special matter connected with Colonial or Indian law, we remarked that Mr. Amir Ali would make a very useful assessor whenever a difficult question of Mahomedan law came up for decision; and we also referred to a resolution passed by a Mahomedan Conference recommending the appointment of a co-religionist on the Privy Council. Mr. Amir Ali holds pronounced views on the law of Waqfs, opposed to those which the Judicial Committee has held in the past. The new composition of that Committee may some day give rise to a difference of opinion among their Lordships. The time seems to have come, therefore, for the Government of India to take in hand the legislation for which the Mahomedan community has several times asked. It will not have to interfere with Mahomedan law, but only to declare that the English law against perpetuities should not be applied to Indian charities. Apart from Mr. Amir Ali's special qualifications as a learned interpreter of the law of his own community, his appointment will readily call to the mind of all Indian lawyers the contrast between him and men of the late Mr. Justice Mahmood's calibre and juristic attainments. When Mr. Amir Ali sits in appeal against a judgment, say, of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the litigants and the legal world will be forcibly reminded of the direction in which we are drifting under the new policy of making judicial appointments on political considerations.

The "India Prakash":—Against Mr. Justice Amir Ali, as lawyer, we have nothing to say and we should have been happy to give him unmixed congratulations if his appointment as Privy Councillor and a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had signified nothing else than one more high honour to a worthy Indian, as a practical demonstration of the Morley-Minto policy of fuifilling the pledges of equality solemnly given by the Proclamation. But we cannot, and the world will not forget that Mr. Justice Amir Ali has developed into one of the most bellicose political agitators of the day and that the troubles he gave to Lord Morley as the prime mover of the London Branch of the Moslem League have been of a kind to exhaust the patience of a saint. So also his reflections against non-Moslem public men of India. And yet, he gets a reward of a unique kind—a higher reward than that which fell to the lot of the less bellicose and more discriminate Mr. Ali Imam, who was but recently appointed Standing Counsel for Bengal and is thus believed to be marked for the Advocate-Generalship and then a seat in the Viceregal Exeoution Council.

THE DEFAMATION OF THE HON. MR. GOKHALE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The verdict in the case, instituted by Mr. Gokhale against the Poona Pleader, is worthy of more than passing comment. The ends which formed the ground of complaint matter little in themselves, for no sane individual would believe the charges made, but a great principle was involved and Mr. Gokhale has had the courage, which is not often seen, to stand out and demand some guarantee that public life shall not be sullied by the slanderous yappings of irresponsible persons. No matter whether a man's views be right or wrong he must, as a public man, always be accorded the belief that he is acting honestly and unless this be an accepted fact than public life must lose many of its most worthy men. The case terminated in an unreserved apology and the payment of a fine of eight hundred rupees which latter, we are pleased to see, has been generously given by Mr. Gokhale to two such useful institutions as the Hindu Widows' Home and the Depressed Classes Mission. Out of evil cometh good, for two very deserving institutions thus receive funds of which they must be heartily grateful.

SHOEMAKING IN INDIA.

Germans on the Warpath for Business.

Of late years Germany has been paying more and more attention to the possibilities of the shoe trade in British India, and articles are now published with frequency on the best methods for attaining a good export business for the sons of the Fatherland. This is not to be wondered at when we consider that the value of British shoes sent to India for the past three years amounted to £182,311, £3,209, 339, and £225,162 respectively. whilst the business done up to the end of April, 1909, totalled £66,198, as compared with £59,518 for the same period of 1908. As a matter of fact, India is regarded as something in the nature of a Tom Tiddler's ground for our shoe and slipper exporters, and there are always to be found in the large towns and bazaars representatives of many of our most prominent shoe manufacturing firms.

Naturally, the wily Teuton is anxious to get a share of the business, for so rapid is the increase in shoe manufacturing in the Fatherland, that sooner or later some outlet must be found for the surplus production. Quite recently a German shoe trade paper drew attention to the fact that for many years practically all the fine footwear imported was of British or French origin, whilst all bespoke work was carried out absurdly high prices by shoe makers who had gone out from Europe. Now a good trade is being worked up in fine grade goods which as worthy of notice to Europeans viz., that of making up boots and shoes from imported parts such as heels uppers, caps and trimmings, etc. It is said these goods, which are of fine quality, are almost imported all from England, and as the making-up is in good skilled hands, and carried out in a proper style, a really durable and elegant article is produced. This method of doing the shoe business is thought likely to increase in India, and as the system becomes better known, it will also gradually spread to other territories. Anyway, it is known that several Indian firms have also elaborated the system of making-up "bespoke" shoe from imported materials that they now advertise they will complete orders in thirty-six hours "according to Best European Models."

One very well known and extensive firm now floods India with catalogues stating they make up all classes of ball and costume shoes in silk, "atlas," or cotton. Should a lady send in the necessary silk she is promptly forwarded a large assortment of coloured illustrations of elegant shoes, well suited to the material in hand. This same firm is also setting up branches everywhere in order to serve Europeans throughout India, and they profess by this means to avoid the lengthy period rendered necessary when ordering shoes from England. Commenting on this, "Schuh und Leder" says England loses nothing by this, as these English firms in India obtain everything from Britain. Competition should, however, adds our German Exchange, soon make itself felt, and the attention of German exporters is drawn to the idea that "first come is first served"—although Germans are advised to ship and offer the goods in a proper manner.

We have little to add to the above; a word to the wise is sufficient, and those of our readers who do an export trade in shoe uppers and findings with our Eastern market will perhaps do well to bear in mind that the enemy is at the gate, and trim their sails accordingly. Evidently, competition in "Dreadnoughts" is not to be the only feature of interest to the members of the British shoe and leather trade from the Land of Imitators.—"Footwear."

Unshackled Radical speakers may not always earn the gratitude of their leaders, but, remarks a correspondent of the "Morning Post," they certainly help their opponents by their frank declarations of the full Radical policy. Mr. H. C. W. Verne, private secretary to Lord Crewe, has been adopted as prospective Liberal candidate for South Wilts. Speaking at Salisbury on November 9, he said of the "biglandowners," "these are the people that in the next few years we have got to smash somehow."

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1575.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt," Dec. 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," arrived in harbour yesterday, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Angove, Mr.
Anderson, Mr D N
Alexander, Sir L
Alexander, Lady
Barron, Miss E T M
Bedhwar, Mr N
Bedhwar, Master M
Butler, Mr Maurice
Butler, Mrs
Brown, Mr J
Carpenter, Mr H
Carpenter, Mrs
Chalmers, Revd Dr
Chrystie, Mrs G and 3 children
Curnow, Mr A
Dawson, Mr F G Royal
Dawson, Mrs
Dann, Miss
Elmore, Mr J L
Fairweather, Miss
Franks, Capt Norman
Franks, Mrs
Fremlin, Mr A
Fraser, Miss D
Gorman, Mr D A
Gorman, Mrs
Grundy, Miss F
Gawthorpe, Miss
Grant, Mr Geo
Greaves, Mrs S and infant
Hamilton, Mr N
Hanley, Miss M
Hilhouse, Miss E
Hope, Mr Brian
Huvale, Mr
Jones, Mr M E Nigel
Johnson, Miss A
Johnson, Mr R L
Keeklan, Mrs and infant
Kelsey, Mr A G
Kelsey, Mrs
Lichtenvelde, Mdme
Lowry, Mr G G
Lowry, Mrs
Lindsell, Lieut G V
Manley, Mr H C E
Mackenzie, Mrs George
Machin, Rev W
Metcalfe, Lt J N
Moore, Mrs J L
Moor, Miss
Miller, Mrs S A and 2 children
Nisbet, Miss
Nicolls, Mr F L
Prior, Mr R D
Prior, Mrs and infant
Prior, Miss
Quixley, Mrs Robert
Randall, Capt H L
Rowe, Mr J S
Ringrow, Mrs J and child
Rowland, Mr J W
Russell, Mrs and 2 infants
Stanyon, Mr and Mrs E
Sharp, Mr H
Sercombe, Mr M
Silvester, Mr C E
Scarlet, Miss E
Stevens, Miss M
Sykes, Sir Tatton
Tran, Mr S
Taylor Miss
Thompson, Mr S
Thompson, Mrs and 2 children
Thurber, Mr
Thurber, Mrs and 2 children
Wallis, Mr and Mrs F L and child
Welmann, Mr S A
Wellmann, Mrs and child
Wilkie, Revd D C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anson, Miss
Arnott, Mr K H L
Baksni, Mr Nirbhoy Singh
Bassett, Mr J C
Beaver, Col P R
Becher, Capt H S
Bott, Mr
Brooke, Mr R H
Betts, Mrs C C
Bullen, Mr R H P
Bullen, Mrs
Brodie, Mr W G
Brodie, Mrs
Brooke, Miss E G
Bethell, Hon Mr Richard
Brown, Mr P
Barrard, Mrs H L
Botham, Mr A W
Botham, Mrs
Bolton, Mrs
Butler, Mr A L
Brady Mr W H
Brady, Mrs
Bryant, Mr J M
Cable, Lady
Cable Miss Ruth
Cameron, Mrs
Campbell, Capt A
Chakraborty, Mr J
Clark, Mr W H
Collier-Price, Mr
Collier-Price, Mrs
Cruickshank, Mr D V
Creagh, Lady O'Moore
Cooper, Mrs F C
Cotton, Mrs
Cotton, Mr A S
Codrington, Miss M
Cromwell, Miss
Dene, Mr F A
Dene, Mrs
Dykes, Mr J A
Dhowell, Mr F
Elmore, Mr F
Ezra, Mr J
Ezra, Miss R
Ezra, Mr A
Eden, Mr M
Ellis, Mr J A
Ernstansen, Mr C S
Ferguson, Mr J C
Fergusson, Mrs
Fagewell, Comdr M
Froom, Mrs Arthur
Froom, Miss
Forster, Capt W H
Freymouth, Mr W A
Farrington, Mr S
Fellmann, Mr and Mrs
Garnier, Mr C N
Grimstone, Mr F S
Grimstone, Mr and infant
John, Sir Edwin
John Mr A U
Oakshott, Mr E P
Oakes, Mr A W D
Young, Maj
Young, Mrs
Harter, Mr R W
Harter, Mrs
John Lady
Wood, Mr A
Wood, Mrs and infant
Kotthaus, Mr R
Kotthaus, Mrs and child
Stanvon, Mr H J
Stanvon Mrs
Miller, Mr A B
Thomson, Mr H T
Newbould, Mr B B
Newbould, Mrs and infant
McMaster, Mr B
Kerr, Mr F S
Kerr, Mrs
Gore, Mr F W
Reid, Mr R
Reid, Mrs
Wilson, Mrs W
Wilson, Miss
Scott, Mr R A
Luard, Maj C C
Luard, Mrs
Lyell, Mr G
Lyell, Mrs
Watson, Mr E Y
Wilson, Mrs
Watson, Mrs
Guise, Mrs G D and infant
Waller, Mrs E and child
Waller, Miss
Porteous, Dr
Porteous, Mrs
Heitmeyer, Miss
Nicolay, Capt H S
Slaughter, Mr C
Lyell, Mr G D
James, K C I E Sir Evan
James, Miss
Inglis, Mr C N D
Sedgley, Mr G J St C
Rotton, Mrs J G
Sharpe, Mr D J
Wooff, Mr W H
Ramsden Mr G
Ramsden, Mrs
Hirsch, Mr A
Hirch, Mrs and infant
Freyer, Miss E
Reynell, Mrs L
Nettell, Mrs L
Kensington, Dowager Lady
Nissim, Mr M
Firth, Capt H V
Rogers, Capt G H
Marshall, Mrs
Stevens, Mrs
Lewis, Mr
Trotman, Mr H S
Howard, Mrs W
Grieve, Mr F
Vernon, Miss
Wordsworth, Mr C
Wordsworth, Mrs
Hutchinson, Mrs H N
Malcomed, Mr G
Young, Mr C
Tulloch, Mrs W Forbes
Turnbull, Mrs J J
Gillett, Mr H G
Singh, Lt H
Powlett, Miss
Holmes, Mr W
Waller, Mrs
Webster, Mr G C
Sempill, Hon Mr R A
Price Mr W
Patwardhan, Mr A P
Walrave, Mr L
Walrave, Mrs
Sauter, Mr
Hogg, Mr W
Hoskins, Mr C J A
Macnaod, Mr N F
Symon, Mr J L
Thomson, Mr H R
Thomson, 2 Misses
Whittle, Mr and Mrs A T
Gatheral, Mr J D
Jewanji, Mr P
Rowe, Mr E
Hart, Mr F W
Sanjana, Mr K
Thomas, Mrs Ivor and child
Smith, Mr and Mrs H
Wolff, Mr W
Thomson, Mr R S

FROM BRINDISI.

Kilburn, Mr and Mrs C C
Inverarity, Mr J D
Fearfield, Mr J
Taylor, Mr John
Cohen, Mr and Mrs C W
Sanders, Mr H J
Pears, Capt and Mrs

FROM PORT SAID.

Mackae, Rev John
McCowan, Mr C H
McCowan, Mrs
Buttler, Mr
Parekh, Mr C J
Xydis, Mr
Xydis, Mrs and 2 infants
Barding, Mr W R

FOR KARACHI.

Moncrieff, Mrs A L M
Forbes, Capt E E
Forbes, Mrs and child
Crick, Mr H
Jermingal Mrs
Charriol, Mr R A
Reynolds, Mrs
Vlasto, Mr P
Vlasto, Mss

FOR RANGOON.

Fogarty, Mr P C
Armstrong, Mr F M

FOR HONKONG.

Greenaugh, Mr T R
Hull, Mr L
Downie, Mr W
Carlton, Mr C R

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 27th Nov.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 27th Nov. 1909..				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·54	1503010	16026780	17529790
I.M. Ry. System	1178·06	236002	3657672	3893674
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·66	37955	595028	632983
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2638	26515	29153
Total...	2950·55	1779600	20805895	22085495
Actuals for corpg. week ending 28th Nov. 1908.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1069211	14019018	15088229
I.M.Ry. System	1177·69	237461	3614456	3851917
A. D. C. Ry.....	125·99	20890	537934

BODH GAYA.

Visit by the Lieutenant-Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAYA, DECEMBER 3.

Early this morning the Lieutenant-Governor and Party motored out from Gaya to pay a visit to the old Budhist temple at Bodh Gaya. This interesting relic of ancient architecture is situated about 5 miles out of Gaya and at the moment is unfortunately the object of a somewhat bitter controversial dispute between the Budhists and the Hindus.

The Lieutenant-Governor was received on arrival by the Mahant who conducted His Honour all over the buildings pointing out the leading objects of interest. The temple is situated on the actual spot where the Prince Siddharta himself is supposed to have first attained omniscience; the original tree under which he is said to have sat evolving his new religion has now-a-days disappeared, but an off-shoot of the original, now looked on as sacred, marks the spot where the former grew. The large image of the Budha itself is probably the principal feature of the temple, but perhaps the most interesting is the remains of the old Asoka railing, a considerable portion of which is still standing, and undoubtedly dates back to the time of Asoka and is consequently at least 2,000 years old. Up to a few years ago many stones which were originally part of this railing were buried in the walls of the neighbouring houses. It was through the efforts of Mr. Duke when he was Collector of Gaya that these stones have now been restored to their original position. The temple itself has been a place of Buddhist worship and the object of Buddhist pilgrims from all parts of the eastern world with occasional interruptions for a period of over 2,000. It was built in the 1st century B. C. on the site on a still older one founded by the Emperor Asoka a century and a half earlier. The temple which had got into a very dilapidated condition was restored by the Government in 1880 at a cost of Rs. 20 000. It seems a pity that this fine monument of Budhists' piety should be a bone of contention between the Hindus and the worshippers of Budha and it is to be hoped that at no distant date a permanent settlement of the question in dispute will be obtained.

The visit to Bodh Gaya concluded with the presentation of an address of welcome in Sanskrit and the distribution of attar and pan.

OPIUM SALE IN RANGOON.

Restricting Consumption.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DECEMBER 3.

On the 1st December an order was issued by the Government requiring all consumers of opium to return not less than one quarter tola of pipe refuse for every tola purchased and this to be done before another purchase will be allowed. The Chinese consumers were greatly incensed at the ordinance and an indignation meeting was held yesterday. The place was stoned for a little time and further disturbance was stopped by the police appearing on the scene. This morning a meeting was held on the scene of the disturbance when the Financial Commissioner, the District Magistrate, the Excise Superintendent were present along with a number of Chinese elders. It was explained to the consumers that the new order was a temporary one and referred only to those consumers who purchased over a tola and a half of opium, they being expected to return the refuse, at least one quarter of the amount they had purchased. It was also explained that no opium would be furnished in future to messengers. Consumers must apply in person for it, the chief reason for trying this temporary measure is the desire of Government to stop unlicensed sale of refuse opium which at present exists and the hope by buying it back from consumers in this way to help the scheme.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

Sanction has been accorded to the exchange of stations between the 52nd Sikhs at Malakand and the 54th Sikhs Peshawar towards the end of March next.

THE MARRIAGE OF LIEUT.-COL. EDWARDES, D.S.O.

Amongst the weddings taking place at the Cathedral to-day appears one under the heading of Edwardes-Stevens and the former name is one which is well-known in the Bombay Presidency and on the Indian Frontier. Fifteen years have passed since the names of Lieutenants Edwardes and Fowler were on every one's lips, since these two had been treacherously made prisoners in Chitral and for some time their fate was a matter of doubt. These two officers, at the time on duty with the Kashmir troops in Chitral, were surrounded by the rebel Sher Afzul and for a long time withstood all attempts at capture. Failing to attain his object by fair means Afzul at last resorted to treachery. By means of a trace the two officers were induced to meet their enemy in conference. During this period when a game of polo was in progress, the pair, who were spectators at the game, were set upon and taken off bound as prisoners. Only the assistance of a loyal Chitrali Chief Mura Khan prevented the captives being put to death. In the end however, Mura Khan had his way and both Fowles and Edwardes were freed. The latter gained his way back to the British lines by floating across a mote on a skin where one of the first people he met was his younger brother. For his share in the gallant defence Lieutenant Edwardes was given the D.S.O. and from that time onward his career has been rapid until to-day he commands the regiment in which he was at the time of his capture. Since then he has held various important staff appointments including the posts of Brigade Major at Aden during the Hinterland affair and also in this city. In commanding the 102nd P. W. O. Grenadiers this officer follow in the footsteps of his father. General Sir Stanley Edwardes, who not only commanded this regiment but also the Bombay Division some few years back. The latter had, moreover, the distinction this year of completing his fifty-fourth year of full pay service and is at present Honorary Colonel of his son's regiment.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. LADY O'MOORE CREAGH.

By the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamer "Egypt," yesterday morning, Her Excellency Lady O'Moore Creagh arrived in Bombay, from Home.

Captain Medlicott, A-D-C., to His Excellency Sir O'Moore Creagh, Commander-in-Chief, and Captain Davies, A-D-C., to the Governor went on board the mail boat to receive Her Excellency. About 7-30 o'clock Sir O'Moore Creagh accompanied by Major Lindsay, Assistant Military Secretary to His Excellency motored to the Bunder and went on board the Mail Steamer.

A few friends were present on the Bunder to receive Her Excellency and they were introduced to Lady Creagh on her coming to the Pier. Floral presentations were made and the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Creagh motored to Government House.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF AGREEMENT.

Claim for Damages.

Before Mr. Justice Macleod.

JAMES MACDONALD VS. ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY.

For the Plaintiff.—Mr. M. R. Jardine with Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. S. A. Tyabji.

For the Defendants.—Mr. L. J. Robertson with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company.

His Lordship resumed the hearing of this suit which was filed by the plaintiff to recover Rs. 10,000 by way of damages for wrongful dismissal and Rs. 1,070, being the amount of his salary or wages from 1st October 1908 to 10th November 1908 and the second class passage fare to England.

The plaintiff's case having been closed, Mr. Robertson opened. After briefly stating his case he called his evidence.

J. W. Hepworth, examined in chief, said he was the secretary and manager of the defendant company. The plaintiff was employed by their Glasgow agents and he came out in June 1907 as a foreman moulder. His duty was to take entire charge of the foundry. He (the plaintiff) was responsible for castings. He lacked in supervision and could not control the men. Witness's complaint was that the plaintiff used too much of expensive materials. When plaintiff came out, he went away and returned in November. Proportion of mixtures was entirely left to the plaintiff. When witness returned, Mr. Longworth, the assistant manager, complained that there was no improvement in the foundry. Witness had expected better castings than the firm had done before. Witness was certain that he had been complaining about the plaintiff upto October. Witness complained because he had made personal observations and had been satisfied that the complaints were true. The bad casting were far in excess in weight than what they should have been. These complaints went on and he had great cause to complain upto October 1908. Those were the true reasons for dismissal. No doubt Macdonald was a first class workman, but witness had found him to be a bad general. It was entirely false that the firm engaged the plaintiff only on account of new works. Witness should have been too glad to keep him on if he (the plaintiff) was competent. Witness considered himself an expert to give his opinion on castings. The plaintiff was responsible for all the mixings. There was no truth in the plaintiff's story that he was supplied with bad materials. Plaintiff never complained to the witness that he was given inferior material for the castings. Many castings had been stopped going out to avoid complaints which were many. (Witness here produced same letters of complaint.)

Cross-examined witness said that he dismissed the plaintiff on oral and general complaints. His work was of great variety. Witness could not say whether 200 or 500 boxes were filled in a day. Witness kept himself in touch with the work but he could not give any idea as to how many boxes were filled in a day. Witness was then cross-examined about the several letters of complaints he had produced. The maistry's duty was to carry out the instructions of the plaintiff and to assist him. The maistry was capable of doing it.

Q Would there be anything wrong in leaving the supervision to the maistry?

A—I can not say.

Continuing witness said that the maistry did that class of work and was competent to do it. His maistry was paid Rs. 75 per month before the plaintiff came. Before the maistry was dismissed, he (the maistry) was on leave, or not on pay. When the maistry was dismissed, he got his pay up to date. Witness thought it unjust in dismissing the maistry. The maistry's pay now was Rs. 100 per month. Witness undertook not to discharge him. Witness had never been a moulder himself. He brought plaintiff to get relief. He was not bringing out any other moulder foreman. The period of erecting a new factory coincided with the plaintiff's employment. Witness hoped to do better work in the new foundry by a European foreman. By European foreman, witness meant better generalship in getting out more work. He did not mean better mixing. He did not bring the plaintiff out to get better mixing. He had not thought then that the plaintiff would improve his mixture. Witness left Bombay on the 21st July and returned on the 1st November or on the 30th October.

Witness's complaint was that the plaintiff used more pig iron than they thought he should have done. The plaintiff was using more pig iron than what they had been using before he came out. Witness believed Mr. Longworth to be a competent person. Mr. Longworth had many years' experience. He (Mr. Longworth) was responsible for the proportion on the 1st June 1907. There the proportion of pig and scraf iron was equal. Witness's explanation was that he might have been preparing special castings. Witness was shown entries of 21 days and it transpired that there was an equal proportion used every day. He did not suggest that special castings were made all that time. He suggested that some of the castings might have been special. He could not say all were special castings. Witness could not say whether he was right or Mr. Longworth was right, Witness would not answer for what Mr. Longworth had done.

His Lordship, having seen the entry book, observed that the plaintiff had been using a lesser proportion than what was done before he came out.

Continuing witness said he was in Bombay in January. He was not aware that the maistry was not a draftsman. He was not aware of the plaintiff being a draftsman. Witness had not seen the plaintiff's certificate. Before the plaintiff was dismissed he had seen the certificate. Witness never refused the plaintiff to have as much pig iron as he wanted. On the 18th September the proportion of scrap to pig iron was as four-and-a-half to two. On the 19th September, the proportion of scrap to pig iron was five-and-a half to one. That was not a good mixture. The firm was running short of pig iron. That was the reason why so small a quantity was used. That mixture would not turn out bad castings.

His Lordship here told the witness that it was the duty of the store-keeper to inform the witness that pig iron was running short.

His Lordship's attention was then drawn to the fact that in October the proportion used was 123 to 7.

In answer to further questions, Mr. Hepworth replied that he did not know whether the maistry was coming as a witness.

Mr. Jardine here put in the replies of the firm, about the complaints, written to several customers.

Continuing witness said he could not find the original copy of the agreement. He could not say what had become of it.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

DACOITY WITH MURDER.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. PANAJI SAVDHANJI.

Their Lordships disposed of this appeal filed by the accused, who was convicted by Mr. W. T. Baker, Additional sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of dacoity with murder and Sentenced to transportation for ten years.

In all ten persons were charged with dacoity with murder. They belonged to the towns of Visnagar, Sidhpur, Borsad and Mehesna. The dacoity was committed at Heranj, Taluka Nadiad, on the night of the 14th November last. The prosecution story was that some sixteen persons committed dacoity at the house of one Magan Asharam. Some of the dacoits were armed with guns which they fired at the villagers, who had assembled to oppose them. Some of the villagers were wounded. An old Sadhu woman was sleeping in the verandah of an adjoining house, and she was fatally wounded and died in Umreth dispensary of her injuries. The dacoits escaped with the property, none of which had been recovered. That the murder was committed in the dacoity was proved by a number of witnesses. The dacoity was accompanied by murder and by great violence. The complainant was so terrified that he ran out on the roof and escaped over a neighbouring house, leaving his wife and daughter to the mercy of the dacoits. The case was in a way connected with the Davel dacoity and several of the accused were the same persons. They were Talsji accused No. 1 the notorious outlaw Gulab, accused No. 4 and his nephew Himat, accused No. 3. The other accused were from the Kadi District of the Baroda State. The police suspected the dacoits to belong to Gulab's gang and negotiations were opened and with the accused for the arrest of Gulab. During the progress of the negotiations Davel dacoity was committed. Gulab was arrested at Palampur through the first accused's interference. Information was given to the Superintendent, Baroda Police, at Pedad with the result that the perpetrators of the Davel dacoity and the persons concerned in the Heranj dacoity were arrested. The Sessions Judge agreeing with the assessors found the first three accused guilty. The first accused was, in the opinion of the Sessions judge, a desparate and dangerous dacoit and he was sentenced to transportation for life while the third was sentenced to transportation for seven years. Gulab was acquitted in this case but he was serving a sentence in the Baroda jail in connection with the Davel dacoity.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

WAKF PROPERTY IN DISPUTE.

Appeal Dismissed with Costs.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Knight.

FAYAZOODEEN ABU AHMED VS. HAJI SUJANDDIN ABU AHMED AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff appellant:—Mr. D. W. Pilgaokar.

For the first defendant-respondent:—Mr. N. M. Patvardhan.

For the second and third defendants-respondents:—Mr. N. V. Gokhale.

Their Lordships have disposed of an appeal from the decision of Mr. H. S. Phadnis, District Judge of Khandesh, who had dismissed the plaintiff's claim as against the first defendant with costs, and ordered the second and third defendants to bear their own, costs.

The plaintiffs sued for an account of certain wakf property managed by the first defendant and for the recovery of his share in the balance at the foot of the account. The first defendant raised a number of pleas while the second and the third defendants supported the claim. The original suit was decided by the Joint Subordinate Judge of Dhulia who, over-ruling the first defendant, took accounts and decreed Rs. 745 as plaintiff's share of the balance. The first defendant as well as the plaintiff and the other two defendants appealed against this decision, and Mr. Phadnis, in disposing of that appeal, held that the property mentioned in the plaint was granted in inam by the British Government about 100 or 125 years ago to the parties' grandfather for the purposes of lighting a musjid. The musjid was built by the grandfather with Rs. 300, contributed by Government, and that the grant in question was a public endowment and that the plaintiff and the second and the third defendants (and for that matter even the first defendant himself in his private capacity) had no beneficial interest in the property mentioned in the plaint or its surplus proceeds, if any. His Honour further held that there was no estoppel and the plaintiff having no beneficial personal interest in the property or income had no title to claim accounts or a share. His Honour therefore reversed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the plaintiff's claim with costs, as against the first defendant.

Against this decision, an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and it was contended on behalf of the appellant that the wakf was not of a character negativing the rights of the plaintiff, and the second and third defendants to claim accounts and that they had a beneficial interest in the property or its income. It was further contended that the first defendant being a trustee and having misappropriated the property, proper accounts ought to be taken.

Their Lordships confirmed the decree of the lower appellate court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate.

POSSESSING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Inspector Chapman charged Nanabhai Tribhuwan a Hindu, with being in possession of 63 grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. Dhondi, Pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Strip of the Excise Department stated that on Thursday night in consequence of certain information received he with other excise officers, raided Bhandari-street, Kumbharwada Lane. The accused on seeing them approach took to his heels but was seized. While running away he threw down a bundle containing the cocains. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating that the packet was not found in his possession. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default, to undergo twenty-one days' simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Kashinath Mahadeo Patak, a probationer in the Presidency Post Office, with cheating. Superintendent Sloane with Inspector Morris appeared for the prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that the accused joined Government service in May 1903 and was dismissed in October 1906 while he was serving as a probationary clerk in the Local Fund Department of the Deputy Educational Inspector at Kolaba. In October 1908 he was appointed a probationer in the Presidency Post Office on his filling in the usual description roll form. But in filling in the form he failed to mention that he has been dismissed from Government service. Had he mentioned this fact he would not have for the appointment. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur Narayan Trimbak Vaidya (Chairman), and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

USING A TIME-EXPIRED TICKET.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including one in which one Thakore Shantaram, a Hindu carpenter, was charged with defrauding the B. C. and C. I. Railway Company by using a time-expired season ticket. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

FORT.

Before Messrs. C. B. Robinson (Chairman), and Samaldas Jeewandas.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worship disposed of a number of cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

GIRGAON.

Before Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar (Chairman), and Mr. N. S. Bengalee.

Their Worships disposed of 50 cases yesterday morning, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public place.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The second entries for the Viceroy's Cup and the Trials are not numerous and consist of three for each race. For the Cup "Retrot" who is owned by Mr. Holmes is entered as every one expected that she would be 'Galileo" a horse owned by Mr. Avasia Souldine and Mr. Goculdas's Trials candidate. For the Trials "Longchamps" from Mr. Marshall's string "Galileo" and Mr. Apcar's Colt "Sequent" are entered. These entries do not in any way alter the situation. The only thing that need be said is that if "Fizz" is seriously considered in connection with the Viceroy's cup, then Retort must have an even better chance.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Pinnace I.....	Scr	H M S Hyacinth.
Pinnace II	Scr	do.
36-ft. Gig.....	10 46	do.

Course: Cee vessel to Sunk Rock thence South Karanja Buoy leaving both to Port thence Cee vessel = 6·80 miles. Time limit—5-15 p.m.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins and Maj. Muter, R E ..	10 52	7 33	5 57
Turquoise...	J W Stokes and F J Preston.....	19 11	12 21	7 29
Eileen IV...	J F Watson.....	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course: Cee vessel to Red Channel Buoy W N W Butcher Island thence Red Channel Buoy, N Butcher Island thence to Butcher Beacon thence N Karanj Buoy thence Cee Vessel leaving all marks to Sarboard = 11·39 miles. Time-limit 6·15.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP.—Sailed at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	3 47	Officers Gloucesters E F Watson.
Pixie	Scr	J. E. Aspinwall.
Lylie	2 16	R. G. Monteath.
Erin	3 2	Col. Mead.
Peewit.....	9 6	Duncan Fraser.
Anna	16 30	Officers H M Mint.

Course: Cee vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard thence to S. Karanja Buoy to Starboard thence Cee vessel = 9·09 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

"C" CLASS HAND CAP.—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Coralie	2 22	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Maud	1 11	Officers, R E
Mavournun	Scr	Newman Taylor.
Clutha	1 40	J J Welch.
Lapwing	2 22	C N Moberly.
Vulkyrie	4 44	R. Walker.
Curlew	0 35	J Wardlaw Milne.
Sitara	2 57	J. E. Needham.
Jean	8 17	B C Reade.
Marie Louise.....	4 8	K MacIver.
Weewin.....	0 35	L C Hepcroft.
Swallow.....	Scr	W F Moore

Course: Cee vessel to Tucker Beacon thence N Karanja Buoy Mark Buoy to Cee vessel leaving all marks to Starboard = 7·09 miles. Time-limit 6-15 p.m.

LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENTS' COMMITTEE.

Forthcoming Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendents' Committee will open at Bangalore on December 6th and continue during the following days under chairmanship of Mr. S. J. Sarjant, N.I.C.N.V.D., Locomotive Superintendent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. It has been arranged somewhat later than last year to avoid clashing with the sitting of the Indian Railway Conference Association which takes place during September each year. This permits of due consideration being given to subjects referred by the Association for an expression of opinion by this Committee.

The Agenda is a very full one, comprising as it does some twenty-eight items. Most of the subjects have, however, been under correspondence during the year, and the Sub-Committees have been especially busy, several reports having already been sent in. The 1909 Sub-Committees are as follows:—

Revised classification of Rolling Stock (Broad Gauge).—A. T. Houldcroft, (N. M. R.), C. G. R. Danby, (E. I. R.) and A. H. Bell, (G. I. P. R.)

Revised classification of Rolling Stock (Metre Gauge).—T. A. Hindmarsh, (E. S. S. R.), W. B. Reynolds, (S. I. R.) and F. H. Addie, (R. M. R.)

Measures to be taken to ensure the safety of passengers travelling in trains.—A. T. Houldcroft, (R. M. R.), G. G. H. Danby, (R. I. R.), A. M. Nell, (G. I. P. R.) and L. E. R. Brock, (M. & S. N. R.)

Standardisation of fittings for the Electric Lighting of Trains.—A. T. Houldcroft, (R. M. R.), E. S. Franklin, (S. N. R.), A. N. Bell, (G. I. P. R.), N. K. Pigott, (B. B. & C. I. R.) and C.G.R.H. Danby, (E. I. R.)—Standardisation of Rolling Stock details (Broad Gauge).—A. T. Houldcroft, (R. C. R.), C. G. H. Danby, (E. I. R.) and A. H. Bell, (G. I. P. R. S.)—Standardisation of Rolling Stock details (Metre Gauge).—T. A. Hindmarsh (E. E. S. R.), L. E. R. Breck R. & S. X. R.) P. H. Addin (R. K. R.), C. P. George, (N. G. S. R.) and R. S. Hawkins (A. B. R.),—Material and Wear of Boilers Tubes.—S. J. Sargant (G. I. P. R.), A. S. Bailey, (R. N. R.), F. Goodwin (R. N. R.), E. B. Reynolds, (S. I. R.), and R. S. Hawkins (A. B. R.),—Compilation of a definite classification of failures of the Automatic Vacuum Brake.—C. G. H. Danby, (E. I. R.), A. N. Bell, (G. I. P. R.), R. B. Rawkins. (A. B. R.) and A. S. Bailey, (B. N. R.).

The first named in each case acts as Chairman of Sub-Committee.

Amongst the most important items on the Agenda may be mentioned the following:—Standardization of Rolling Stock Details, Broad and Metre Gauge; Revision of Rules for Train Examiners; Electric Lighting in Trains; Centre Couplers for Wagon Stock; and a Standard Line Clear Exchanging Apparatus. All the important railways will be represented at the meeting which is expected to last for 6 or 8 days.

DERAILMENT ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

YESTERDAY morning, shortly after one o'clock, there was a derailment at the Amalsad station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway which resulted in a serious dislocation of traffic. Four waggons of an up goods train were badly derailed blocking both the lines.

The Third Class Express train from Ahmedabad and the Ahmedabad Mail train had to be detained. Help was at once obtained from Bulsar and a gang of coolies was at once despatched from that station to the scene of the accident and at seven o'clock the men of the Permanent Way and the Traffic Departments had succeeded in clearing the up-line and the working of trains on the single line was resumed. The Third Class Express and the Ahmedabad Mail trains arrived at Bulsar at 9 a.m. and reached of Bombay at about noon.

IN connection with the prevalence of beriberi disease in Calcutta Captain Grieg, I.M.S. has been selected to enquire into the cause of the disease. Captain Greig proceeds with the enquiry almost immediately.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "R. Rubattino," December 9.

Passengers expected to arrive per our steamer "R Rubattino" from Genoa on Sunday afternoon:—

Mr. Anderson.
Mr. & Mrs. Augustine.
Rev. Andersin.
Rev. Buck.
Mrs. Buck.
Capt & Mrs. Briscoe.
Mr. Beecher.
Mrs. O'Brien & children.
Mr. & Mrs. Bennertz.
Padri Cappucini.
Mr. Cnals. Collison.
Mr. & Mrs. Chopin and children.
Mrs. Carnduff.
Mr. Chatoriee.
Miss Louise Calkins.
Mr. A. D. Chothia.
Rev. Dixon.
Suora Dossaer.
Mr. A. C. Deene.
Rev. & Mrs. H. Damon and children.
Padre Egidio.
Rev. Goetsch.
Mr. & Mrs. Johnston.
Mr. & Mrs. Javeri.
Mr. & Mrs. Johnson.
Mr. T. R Mayers.
Rev. Mrs. & Miss Moyser.
Mr. Moylen.
Miss Mclaren.
Mrs. Moli.
Rev. P. Moritz.
Mrs. Olliongvist.
Mr. Payton.
Rev. & Mrs. Page.
Miss Pierre de Closets.
Mr. Otto Reimers.
Prince Ruspoli.
Mr. Rogerson.
Suora Roolant.
Mr. Scott.
Captain Stewart.
Mr. Sakaki.
Mr. & Mrs. Scot.
Mr. Sagere.
Mr. Sanderson.
Padre Simone.
Mr. & Mrs. Stauber.
Mr. Sanois.
Rev. Suifget.
Rev. Sundin.
Major E. Vincent.
Mrs. Valerie.
Mr. Ushnak Rai.
Mrs. Wigezt.
Miss White.
Mr. & Mrs. Webber and children.
Mr. C. Yannussaki.

DEPARTURES.

Per S. S. "Caledonien" December 4.

Passengers will proceed to Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Caledonien" to-day from P. Dock shed "K" There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the shed at 5 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection shed, at 3-30 p. m. with all their baggage:—

COLOMBO.

Mr Mahomed Alli
Mr Vincent Saphis
Sir A Blannerhassett
Mr Wilter
Mr and Mrs Gallais Montburn and 2 children
Mr Gaussen

FREMANTLE.

Mr and Mrs Flinn and 2 boys
Mr S A Shah
Mr Syed Nosran Shah
Mr Victor Bognol

YOKOHAMA.

Mr M H Hirjee

SHANGHAI.

Mr P N Mehta
Mr J M Talati
Mr A B Talati

ADELAIDE.

Mr H C Holder
Mr J E Renen

SYDNEY.

Mr Castars
Mr and Mrs Hall
Mr and Mrs Houssard
Mr Cespalier
Mr C Pottara

MELBOURNE.

Mr James A Dewar
Mr Ch Afred
Miss Mary Salabs

NOUMEA.

Mr Rauquet
Mrs Rouquet
Mrs Collamb
Mr Mathey
Mr Lafargue
Mr and Mrs Galaup and 2 children
Mr Taxil

HONGKONG.

Mr N D Gotla
Mr D Hosangji

Per s. s. "Persia," Dec. 4.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. "Persia," Captain W. H. Haughton, R.N.R., leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Abercrombie, Mr and Mrs K
Albuquerque, Mr A D
Anderson, Capt C F
Ashburner, Capt H W
Baer, Mr E
Baloni, Syed Mahomed
Beattie, Mr M H
Betts, Mr H
Boyd, Mr E R
Bird, Mrs
Bolton, Mr W A
Brouno, Mr D R H
Browne, Major F
Bruss, Mr C C
Burn, Mr C M
Cobb, Mrs J M
Coggan, Mr R
Croker, Mrs H L
Curseljee Sorabjee, Mr
Danby, Mr
Daniels, Mr S R
Dawson, Mr T
DeCosta, Mr
Dinshaw, Mr D D
Dinshaw, Mr K C
Dinshaw, Mrs, child, infant and ayah
Douglas, Mr J Mrs and child
Douse, Mr W
Drake-Brockman, Mrs
Fairbanks, Hon Mr C W
Fairbanks, Mrs and Maid
Fayrer, Capt F D C
Fayrer, Lt-Col J O S
Filippo de Filippi Cavalier and Madame
Fish, Mr F W
Fitzgerald, Mrs and Miss
Fuchs, Mrs
Furnley, Capt G D P
Gallie, Capt G S
Grandage, Mr Geo
Green, Dr and Mrs D W
Gregory, Miss
Gribble, Miss M D
Harris, Mr D
Haywood, Mr T Curtis
Hewitt, Mr and Mrs J C
Hildreth, Mr F C
Hirst, Capt
Hughes, Miss
Jackman, Mr A
Kenney, Mrs
Langley, Mrs
Latham, Mr
Linz, Mr B C
Luke, Mr N R
Mabari, Mr Soyedali
Mackintosh, Mrs D R
Maclachlan, Major T E
Mayer, Mr C A
McRae, Capt A W
Meiklejohn, Mr C A
Morris, Mrs C A C
Murray, Capt A G and Mrs child and infant
Murray, Major V
Nicholson, Mr R
Nusserwanjee Jamsetjee, Mr
O'Dwyer, Hon Mr M F
Ormaston, Mr B B
Paul, Mr J
Pennington, Mr R W R
Roberts, Lt-Col and Mrs H L
Royse, Mr and Mrs
Schwerin, Count and Valet
Scott-Hewitt, Mr H
Simpson, Mr J George
Smyth, Mrs W Carew
Stevens, Mr E R
Story, Mr H W
Taylor, Mr
Torley-Duwel Mr A J
Bulloch, Miss K M
Ward, Mr L B
Watkins, Mrs H B B and child
Weldon, Mr W L
Williams, Capt Gwynne
Williams, Sister Francis Mary
Wilson, Dr (Miss) Lea
Wilson, Mr G S
Yorke-Smith, Mr F
Yule, Mr D

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th December.

1 The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and practice on Saturday afternoon the 4th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-8 p. m.

2. There will be a Parade for all members at Santa Cruz on Tuesday next, the 7th instant at 7-15 a. m. (and not Wednesday the 8th inst. as already notified) Rendezvous on the flats near the Jackal Club, Members residing in the Fort are reminded that they will have to send their horses out over night, Picketing pegs and heel ropes will be provided on the camp ground.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 6-20 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments:—

Sergt. T. L. Roberts to be Squadron Sergt-Major.
Corpl. G. Ostermyor to be Sergeant.
Lee Corpl. E. G. Pearson to be Corporal.
Troopers L. H. Savile and A. H. Byrt to be Lee Corporals to complete establishment.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

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Bombay, 4th December.

703 COMPANY PARADE.

Parades for the week.
No. 1 and 2 Companies,
Saturday the 4th inst. one Inch Aiming Rifle Practice at Middle Grounds Fort.
Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p. m.
Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

709 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for class firing, Practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 5th instant. Shooting to commence at 7 a. m. sharp,

710 STRENGTH.

The following members having joined are taken on on the strength of the corps and posted as follows:

No. 1279 Gr. Joe Leeming } No. 4 Co. Ahmeda-
No. 1280 Gr. Thos. Ashbury } bad.
No. 1281 Gr. H M C D Walker No. 2 Coy.
No. 1282 " D G Hill No. 1 Coy.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE Military Secretary's office has notified that the Viceroy will hold a leave in Calcutta on the 21st instant. Names are to be submitted by the 16th instant.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THEATRE DRESSES IN LONDON.

Miss Faber has some very pretty dresses in the new St. James's play, a London correspondent writes. Among them is a beautiful white satin brocaded with flowers which are tinted a very pale yellow. The bodice is cut square, and the edge of the decolletage is softened by folds of gold net, which material also forms the sleeves. There are beautiful gold embroideries studded with jewels, and these entirely cover the corsage and form a point below the waist. The embroideries again decorate the skirt, where they form a wide band round the hem. They are also brought up high at the sides, and here the skirt opens to simulate a tunic and to display an underpetticoat of white satin veiled with old lace. A charming finish is given to the dress by the scarf of old gold net, which is fastened to the right sleeve by a jewelled ornament; from here it is draped across to the left hip, where it is again caught in the same manner, and is then carried down to the bottom of the skirt and weighted with a heavy gold tassel.

CHARMINGLY PRETTY.

Over this handsome dress Miss Faber wears a cloak of gold net veiled with black spangled net and trimmed with bands of the net worked in gold tubes and beads. Another lovely dress is of opal blue satin charmeuse arranged with a tunic which, draped from above the waist, is crossed below it and taken away to the back, where its folds are fastened by a very wide band of gold embroidery finished at each corner with a gold tassel. The [under-skirt is thus left entirely exposed in front, and it is charmingly pretty, being of soft mole-coloured chiffon veiling blue satin, the effect being almost of the tints of an opal. The satin corsage is arranged in folds edged with gold gimp, and opening over a vest of gold net, on which are laid rows of blue bebe velvet. Miss Faber's last costume is a very charming coat of grey-blue corduroy velvet, which entirely covers her dress. It is drawn into the waist under a band of the velvet, and is fastened down the front with velvet buttons of "frogs" of silk braid. A wide band of smoke-fox finishes the neck and sleeves, and is carried down the front. The same fur also trims the wide flat muff and the large velvet motor hat. Miss Toller has three pretty girlish dresses. Two are made of white satin, the one veiled in ninon, the other in chiffon; and the third dress is of blue ribbed linen. The white satin veiled with ninon is the most attractive and the corsage is particularly prettily arranged in pinafore fashion, with the white satin enriched with ribbon embroideries.

DRESSES AT THE GLOBE.

Among the beautiful dresses worn by Miss Lena Ashwell is a soft white satin, draped with a tunic of coarse silk net in a charming shade of mole. The corsage is of black chiffon, first cut in a "V," and then to make the decolletage quite round it is filled in with white chiffon heavily worked with silver. The chiffon elbowsleeves are finished with a band of the same embroidery which is designed after an Egyptian pattern and this handsome trimming is also used to decorate the tunic. A green silk ribbon outlines the corsage at the waist and is then carried down the side of the skirt, the tunic opening over it in very graceful fashion. A second dress worn by Miss Ashwell is of slate blue and white shot-silk ninon over crepe de Chine in a different tone of blue. The bodice cut in one with the skirt a la Princesse is draped with folds of dull-blue crepe de Chine and of ninon over an insertion of silver lace and the ninon tunic opens on the left side to show the skirt below. A folded band of taffetas in a rich shade of blue verging on purple outlines the waist, and completes a colour scheme which is unusually artistic.

THE LONDON "GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Nov 15.

The undermentioned Staff surgeons have been promoted to the rank of fleet surgeon in his Majesty's fleet—J W W Stanton, T D Balahan, M B, F R C S Ed, B A, J C Durston, M C Langford, P H Boyden, M D, A H Jermy M B, B A Nov 14.

War office, Nov 16.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen D Haig, K C V O, C B, to be Chief of the Staff of India, and is granted the temporary rank of lieutenant-general while so employed Oct 22. Major R J Ross, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt, to be a General Staff officer, second grade vice Major C D Shute, the Rifle Brigade the Prince Gonsort's Own, who has relinquished that appointment Nov 7.

Cavalry.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Capt. R. G. O. Bramston-Newman, M. V. O., retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Nov. 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt. C. S. S. Curteis retires on

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To be issued in December.

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

ORIGINAL STORIES:

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette
SATURDAY, DEC. 4, 1909.

PARADISE REGAINED.

SIR WILLIAM WILLCOCKS, who is now adviser to the Turkish Government and Director-General of Irrigation in Mesopotamia, read a paper of more than ordinary interest to the Royal Geographical Society just before the mail left. The audience was a large and representative one, a fact to which in responding to the vote of thanks of the President Major Leonard Darwin, the lecturer, humourously referred, saying he had never been listened to by so many persons before. Sir William takes a much wider view of Mesopotamia than that of the hydraulic engineer: he surveyed it in its Biblical and historical connection, traced its natural features as described in the book of Genesis and in the writings of Herodotus, located the Garden of Eden in its fertile plains and showed exactly how Noah's countrymen had been overtaken by the untoward deluge. The works that he and the twelve valiant engineers are busy on above and below Babylon, are not altogether new; wise man that Sir William Willcocks is, he decided on utilising the ancient irrigation channels—indicated in antique records, and still traceable by the trained eye of the water engineer, improving and repairing them on modern principles. The conquest of the country by the Arabs, soon after it had reached its greatest height of glory, and its subsequent overrunning by the wild Mongols, swept away all the great marks of its wise early rulers, the canals dried up, the desert crept down to the banks of the rivers, which themselves dwindled to trickling streams, their life-giving waters forming wretched marshes of no use to man or beast. There are still, however, in the midst of all this desolation, oases that bear crops as fine as can be desired. It is to bring millions of other such acres under cultivation that Sir William Willcocks and his band are at work in Mesopotamia. The old canals and banks, with the barrages necessary for their protection are being repaired and renewed, re-aligned where necessary, and once the first part of the great irrigation programme is completed, other and greater enterprises will be ventured on. In the beginning. Sir William's idea, suggested by his large Indian experience, was to have the work carried out on the system adopted in the Chenab district, but closer study of the situation convinced him that the old methods of the country, known and honoured by the people from antiquity, were more suitable.

The first care, in providing irrigation for a capriciously watered district is to protect it against sudden floods, and the second is to provide it with water as free from silt as possible. Had Noah possessed the knowledge and power of the modern hydraulic engineer, there would have been a different story to tell about the deluge, thinks Sir William, for instead of limiting his efforts to building an ark of poplar wood, pitched within and without with pitch from Hilt—as are the coracles on the Euphrates to this day—in which he certainly saved himself and his family, the patriarch might have constructed a barrage to protect the country from the abnormal rise of the river—24 feet instead of 16—and thus have saved all his people. There are no hills worthy of the name in the whole of this district; that on which the ark rested when the flood was subsiding must have been somewhere near Ur of the Chaldees, a small eminence to which Noah gave the name of Ararat, and in itself no more of a mountain than is Ludgate Hill. The series of irrigation works decided on, will, it is hoped, restore the rich fertility of the tracts along the Euphrates and the Tigris, from Aue, the site of the Garden of Paradise, to the delta of these rivers. Adam, in his Eden, must have surveyed a land bearing every kind of crop, except cotton. Back to this healthy condition, the energetic official, now lent to Turkey, means to bring all that part of the dominions of the Porte entrusted to his engineering skill. The stability so essential to the prosperity of a country is unfortunately not enjoyed by the agriculturist in Mesopotamia. He is perpetually at feud with the nomad shepherds, the Bedouins, who when driven out of one place by floods, sweep down on the fields of the farmer, reducing him to despair or to futile reprisals. The shepherd has one enemy, the flood; the agriculturist is in even worse case, for he has two, the flood and the destroying shepherd. The firm maintenance of order in a country subject to such ravages needs the hand of a wise Nimrod to impose it. But even he, without the erection of defences against the encroachments of swollen river, could not do much. Thus the wise distribution of the waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris, and of the eight inches of rain supplied yearly by nature is the problem facing the engineer in Mesopotamia and it is met fair and square by Sir William Willcocks.

The cultivators in those fitfully watered provinces, are always afraid of sowing a full crop, lest their all should be swept away by floods, and a flood they sorrowfully look for at least every third year. To control the supply, capture the silt, and catch the excess of water, two devices are now proposed; one to utilise the old bed of the Pyson river—the first of the four into which the stream watering the Garden of Eden divided. Down this the excess water of the Euphrates will be induced to flow. The depression known as the Akkai Kuf lake, north west of Bagdad, will be made to receive the flooding water and the silt it brings down in immense quantities during a short period—fifteen days—every year. Powerful regulators will control the supply from this lake. A barrage in the Euphrates will control the river itself. The Tigris will be provided with a weir, near Beled, to regulate its waters and a canal fed by it will irrigate the rich lands north of Bagdad. The surplus flow of this canal will aid to the supply of the Akkai Kuf Lake Another canal will run along the right bank of the Tigris, irrigating at will some six million acres available for cultivation in that great tract. The left bank of this canal will not only act as a defensive dyke to possibe Tigris floods, it will also carry a railway line for distributing the future fine harvest of the country. The first part of Sir William Willcocks's great project, or series of projects, is already attacked in force. It has been submitted to, and approved by, the Turkish Government, and the necessary funds assigned for it. The question of a railway, to carry the produce of Mesopotamia to the west where are the best markets was mooted by the lecturer, and, as he does in irrigation, matters he favours the utilisation of the old lines on which the commerce of ancient days reached the Mediterranean. He would like to see a railroad constructed to the ports of Tripoli, Beirut. Tyre and Sidon starting from Bagdad and taking Hit, Abu Kemal Tadmar (Palmyra) and Hums on the way. But all that is on the knees of the gods, and as Mahomet is still the prophet in these regions, it is little use arguing so early as to whether Aleppo, favoured by other travellers, is the most direct and best exit to the Mediterranean. Sir William Willcocks has a great work in hand, firmly and wisely inaugurated. If he be spared to complete it Mesopotamia will be a more blessed spot than it has been for centuries.

LONDON'S HUMAN WRECKS.

CONSIDERABLE space is being given in the columns of the London papers to the subject of destitution, and naturally the chief interest centres round the Thames Embankment which, while it by no means represents all the destitution there is even in the very centre of London, is a very fair barometer of the prevailing conditions. The fact that the Embankment always has its crowd of homeless persons is known to all, but, with very few exceptions, only those who have taken the trouble to investigate personally know how great is the difference in the constitution of the crowd at different times of the year. The policeman knows the difference full well and his methods of treatment vary accordingly. In the summer months, he knows that he may look for crime while in the winter, though there may be an occasional habitual criminal and though a man may be suddenly driven by temptation to commit a violent crime, such cases concern him less than listening for the splash in the river which tells of another burden too heavy to be borne. One obtains fairly good proof of this by the very position he takes up. In the summer he keeps mostly to the Strand side, making occasional visits to the river wall; in the winter, he remains close to the wall. It is clear, therefore, that the problem of dealing with this section of the population varies from time to time. But the keenest interest must be evinced in the enquiry as to how to deal with the people. One of the results of a life-long experience amongst this class has been to lead an authority on the subject to the firm conviction that a very large part of the nightly scandal is due to private charity. It has been conclusively proved that there is no reason why these derelicts should remain without shelter. In round figures, the men who are classed as "homeless" on the Embankment are generally about 1,200. The casual wards of the Metropolis provide for nearly 2,000, and on the night of January 15 last, when the County Council took its census, no more than 1,188 were within them. A considerable proportion of the men who come for the dole of soap and bread, and who pass the night within a Salvation Army shelter, would have the money to pay for a night's lodging in a common lodging-house, and the keepers of these, many of them shrewd, sensible, and even kindly men, might be relied upon, if questioned, to throw some unexpected light upon the pitiful tales that are told to Church and Salvation Army workers. Of these lodging-houses there are some 386—the number tends to go down year by year—providing for some 28,000 persons. Yet these are never full, and on any night could receive from 25 to 30 per cent. more inmates than they do. One of the things learned by the investigator who is patient enough to spend the whole of the night at his task, is that mixed with it all there is a truth of rough comedy, more often approaching satire, which only serves to accentuate the tragedy. The grateful recipient of bread—but soup is another matter on a cold night—may often be seen taking it away only to throw into the river when decently out of sight—sometimes he does not wait even for that—and then in the early hours when Billingsgate becomes busy, there is a sudden move of the crowd, for in the market can be earned a few coppers, frequently enough for one meal as well as the drink which helps to make a day's loafing pleasant. Yet what is to be done? The enforcement of the Vagrancy Act of 1824 which makes it an offence to be "without visible means of support of subsistence and not giving a good account of himself," would create an outcry at once and could never be persisted in. Attempts have been made to provide shelters, but the effect has been far from satisfactory, rather the reverse, and the only conclusion which can be reached is that indiscriminate charity must be stopped. This view is confirmed by the fact that the numbers on the Embankment were diminishing until private charity took charge there. In Paris this class of population is herded into Police yards for the night. One would not care to see this final step taken without alternatives being tried, but it must be understood that the remedy is in severity, not in kindness as evidenced in charity. The casual ward and workhouse must be made the places of detention of the worst cases of dirt and unemployable incapacity, and the rest must realise that such pence as they pick up must be spent on lodging and food before the public-house.

THE ARMY COUNCIL AND THE REGIMENTAL OFFICER.

THE shortage of candidates for commissions in the Army still continues and is becoming a matter of considerable anxiety for those who foresee what must be the result, in the future, of this steady falling-off in numbers of that class of young men from our Public Schools, who in the past came forward in such large numbers to compete for commissions. The entrance examination for Sandhurst, as we know, had to be abandoned last June and candidates who had passed the Army Qualifying, better known as the "Prelim," entered the Royal Military College, it may be said, by invitation and not as formerly by strenuous work for a keen competition, when the candidates for vacancies were as eight to one. The authorities have decided to hold the usual winter examination as it is not deemed advisable to call public attention to the shortage of candidates, by again abandoning the entrance examination. Nevertheless it is now a well-known fact that the field of selection is becoming so narrowed that something will have to be done to remedy matters and that, soon. That the duties of the regimental officer have become more arduous may at once be dismissed as a reason for the growing unpopularity of the Army amongst the class of young men who at one time chose it before all others as a career. The struggle for existence amongst the professional classes is increasing in intensity and if the work of the regimental officer has increased that of his own class, following a civil vocation has, in comparison, increased still more. As regards candidates for the cavalry, it is, of course, well known that the work now demanded of the regimental officer is the chief deterrent to young men of means to enter that branch of the service, when they sought a comfortable club and a good time. A correspondent of *the Standard* attributes the chief reason of the loss of popularity of the Army to the fact that the members of the Army Council being so out of touch with the present day regimental officer and so wanting in tact in dealing with him. This correspondent points out that with regard to the present members of the Council the Army List may be searched in vain, for the names of four officers risen to high position who since they first obtained their commissions have more consistently dissociated themselves from regimental service. The regimental officer has lost a warm friend in the removal of the Duke of Connaught from the Selection Board. It is asserted that in these days the Staff is everything and the regimental officers, who form 80 per cent. of the commissioned ranks, nobody. Not one of the members of the Army Council has commanded a regiment, while of the brigadiers on the Home establishment only half have had this necessary experience and only one-third of the General officers and first grade officers of the General Staff. This lengthy and serious indictment of the methods of the Army Council should not be allowed to pass unanswered. In India we have the satisfaction of knowing that things are better managed and no doubt this disclosure of military methods at Home will have the effect of altering the views of those who have advocated the institution of a Selection Board in this country.

AMONG those called to the Bar on the 17th of November, we notice the names of Mr. I. G. Russell, B.A., Oxon, son of Mr Justice Russell, and of Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson, elder son of Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson.

ARRANGEMENTS are proceeding to accommodate a large number of the zemindars of Sind who will be visiting Karachi specially for electoral purposes from the 10th instant.

THE East Bengal Government has offered a reward of Rs. 5,000 for information leading to arrest of persons concerned in the dacoity at the Malkhanagar post office attended with the murder of the postmaster and peon.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

Indian Reforms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19,

ALL doubts as to the intentions of the peers with regard to the Budget were removed on Tuesday when without any previous notice or the slightest fuss Lord Lansdowne read to the few members of the House of Lords who happened to be present the motion he intends to move on Monday next. The synchronisation of this action on the part of Lord Lansdowne with the Conservative Conference in Manchester and speech of Mr. Balfour in that city has not, of course, escaped criticism. Mr. Birrell calls it a put-up-job and proof positive of "collusion," though there is not much in this argument. Although certain members of the House of Lords claim for the peers that their position of independence makes them superior to ordinary party ties, the claim is at best a shadow of one, and after all Lord Landsdowne in the step he is taking is acting as a party leader. Naturally there would have to be "collusion." The question that is being still asked in certain quarters is, "Is Lord Lansdowne serious?" In other words, does he mean to stick to his resolution *coute que coute*. There are some old Parliamentary hands—Sir Charles Dilke I believe is one of them—who think that Lord Lansdowne does not mean business, and they refer to what happened when Gladstone abolished purchase in the army. Although the peers carried their opposition to that salutary reform as far as they are now carrying their objection to the Finance Bill they intimated, after Gladstone had circumvented them, that they did not actually mean to throw out his proposal in the last resort.

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

On all sides expressions of gratitude on the escape of Lord and Lady Minto are heard mingled with contempt for the cowardly authors of the dastardly outrage. The *Morning Post* recalls the assassination of the "Csar Liberateur" on the day in which he had signed a Constitution for Russia and congratulates India on the fact that her terrorists failed to achieve the sinster success of the Russian Nihilists. The murder of Emperor Alexander postponed for a generation the progress of reform in Russia. The attempted murder of the King-Emperor's representative has not, of course, interfered with the promulgation of the great constitutional change which, whatever share he may have had in bringing it about, will make his Viceroyalty for ever memorable. I am afraid that I should not be adhering strictly to truth if I said that the telegrams from India outlining the scheme published in Calcutta on Monday have created any special stir in this country. The leading newspapers published editorial articles on the subject on Tuesday; and then the matter ended so far as the heart of the great British public is concerned. But this is not to be wondered at considering how preoccupied everybody here is with the latest development in the pending constitutional crisis of home. The *Morning Post* says:—"The introduction of the reforms marks a striking epoch in Indian history and Lord Minto will be gratefully remembered for the courageous wisdom with which in the face of unrest and internal commotion he carried through a great constitutional change and gave to the people of India a generous share in the direction of the affairs of their country." The *Times* observes that so far as it can judge without having the full text of the new Rules and Regulations before it, the scheme as the scheme which has finally received the sanction of the Secretary of State represents a prudent and not unpromising attempt to solve a problem that simply bristled with difficulties. Though an opponent of the Morley-Minto policy the *Standard* refers respectfully to the Viceroy's optimism and says that even if it must be inferred, from the outrage at Ahmedabad on Saturday, that the spirit of anarchical violence is still unquelled, this is scarcely the time to reiterate all the doubts that have been felt as to the prudence of the proposed reforms. One minor point, if it be minor, in the *Standard* comments may be noted. It does not appear from the telegraphic summary that the president of a Council is empowered to put a time limit on speeches. This the *Standard* declares is absolutely necessary; "unless the practical value of Lord Morley's grand idea is to be hopelessly submerged in a boundless ocean of Asiatic loquacity." But is this sneer quite justified? Surely European loquacity and especially English or rather British loquacity is not less boundless than the Asiatic variety. Says the *Daily News*:—"Lord Morley is to be congratulated upon a great achievement. He went to the India Office at the close of a long period of mingled inaction and reaction. For nearly twenty years there had been no attempt to modify the administrative machine so as to bring it into closer relation with the needs and the reiterated demands of a growing people. Not a single step had been taken since the modest reforms sketched out by Lord Dufferin, completed by Lord Lansdowne, and embodied in the Act passed by Lord Salisbury's Government in 1892. The protracted reign of Tory Secretaries of State had found its appropriate consummation in the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon—seven years of unredeemed bureaucracy. Lord Morley succeeded to a heritage of difficulty which might have appeared unmanageable to a statesman younger in years and older in administrative experience than he. But he took up the task with high courage, and he has carried it through with a sustained resolution and fair-mindedness which will give him an exalted place among the makers of British India." With the fear of Mr. Mackarness and Dr. Rutherford the *Daily News* does not say that the present Secretary of State has always "shown the measure of courage and clear vision which might have been expected from John Morley" but it is "firmly convinced that when the history of India during the first decade of the twentieth century comes to be written Lord Morley's work as constitutional reformer will be recognised as a triumph of wise and prescient statesmanship." In parenthesi I may ask what are the present feelings of those who were always decrying Lord Morley for being a tool in the hands of his Council. I fancy that it is and has always been the other way about. The *Daily Chronicle* remarks:—"When the physical-force campaign was opened, there was the danger of a surrender; it was advocated in some quarters in the name of strength. The Secretary of State and the Governor-General put the danger resolutely behind them. The weak policy, they both instinctively felt, would be to be coerced by bombs and murder clubs into dropping their 'prearranged programme.' The strong policy was to go steadily through with it."

AN IMPERIAL NAVY.

The 156th Session of the Royal Society of Arts was opened on Wednesday evening and after the Secretary (Sir Henry Trueman Wood) had read out an extremely long list of new candidates for membership, the Chairman of the Council Sir William Henry White, F.R.S., delivered his inaugural address. Some Societies—the Geographical and the Asiatic for example—do not expect their Chairman or President, as the case may be, to lead off, but there is a good deal to be said for the rule of the famous old institutions in John Street Adelphi, a rule that I believe has been observed without a break from the establishments of the society in early Georgian days. The present Lord Chief Justice when he filled the office, now so efficiently occupied by Sir William White, did not, if I remember correctly, confine himself to one particular topic in his opening discourse but latterly it has been the practice on such occasions for the Chairman to have a definite text. Appropriately enough, Sir W. White's text was the one which forms the heading to this paragraph. He is a man of many activities, but he is above all a naval expert, and it will be remembered that when owing to ill-health he had to give up designing our warships, Parliament awarded him a special grant of money in recognition of his exceptional services. The present year of grace, as he pointed out, will always be memorable for the Conference whose deliberations have resulted in an agreement for the future defence of the Empire and the maintenance of an Imperial Navy—Imperial in fact as well as in name. Sir William has recently returned from a visit to Canada where he enjoyed special opportunities for becoming acquainted with responsible Canadian opinion on the new departure. He discussed the subject with "all sorts and conditions of men" and found in every quarter an intelligent recognition of the principle that unquestioned command of the sea, uninterrupted intercourse with the mother country and free access for the products of Canada to the markets of the world, constitute conditions which are vital, not merely to the welfare of the Dominion, but to the continued existence of the British Empire. Every where eager interest has been displayed in regard to the adequacy of the Royal Navy as it stands to-day for the efficient performance of the duties laid upon it; the maintenance of supremacy at sea, the protection of commerce and communications against probable or possible attack. It has been recognised generally by Canadians that, in future, the Navy must be regarded as the common possession of all parts of the Empire; that the immense outlay now required for the construction and maintenance of a supreme war fleet ought no longer to be borne by the mother country alone, but should be shared by the great self-governing Colonies. There are differences of course as to the way in which this obligation might to be shared—a minority even hold that Canada needs no Navy for the protection of its coasts and oversea trade—but apparently Sir W. Laurier's scheme for the construction of a certain number of warships by the Dominion itself is supported by a preponderating opinion amongst the people of the country. In this respect it is following the same policy as Australia. New Zealand makes a cash contribution and South Africa has not yet decided what form its co-operation shall take. Neither at the Antipodes nor in British North America are there facilities for building and arming war vessels. Steps are said to have been taken by eminent firms, in association, with Canadian local authorities and capitalists, to establish factories, shipyards, and graving docks in Canada, and it is anticipated that the Dominion Government will be disposed to subsidise these enterprises. Probably Australia will eventually take a similar course. It is hoped, however, that in the first instance Canada will do what Australia has resolved upon doing, viz., entrust the earlier orders to British shipbuilders, so that the first portions of its fleet shall be made available for service within the next three years. Though an Imperialist, the imperialism of Sir W. H. White is tempered with perfect sanity and one passage in his address may tend to allay the fears of those nervous persons who live in dread of waking up some morning to find that this "right little tight little island" has been invaded by the Teutonic legions. "German activity in warship building," he says, attracts most attention for the moment, and there is a tendency to treat existing conditions as if they were unprecedented. Everyone familiar with the events of the last half century (since the ironclad era began) knows that this is not true. That period has been marked by a succession of struggles for supremacy in sea-power, and more critical situations have occurred in the past than that which now exists. From 1857 to 1870 France was a formidable competitor; indeed, for the first ten years of that period her war-fleet was stronger, relatively to the British Navy, than any single power has been since. The combined strength of French and Russian fleets furnished the standard of strength adopted by British Governments from 1887 onwards; and the great programmes of shipbuilding embodied in the Naval Defence Act of 1889, the Spencer programme of 1893, and the Goschen programmes which followed, were frankly based on that consideration. There were times when the relative strength of the Royal Navy and of the Allied Fleets of France and Russia gave more reason for anxiety than any present or immediately prospective condition would justify. At the same time we must be prepared for all eventualities and take care to be provided with a satisfactory margin of naval strength. I may add that the Committee of the Indian Section of the Society meet early next week to complete the arrangements for the coming session, and an interesting programme is anticipated. Amongst those invited to read papers is Mr. Owen Dunn, who has been asked to deal with the Bombay Housing Question. The first of the Society's Indian meetings will take place on the 9th proximo, when Sir James Wilson will read a paper on the Punjab. Sir Charles Rivaz, late Lieutenant-Governor of that province, is to be in the chair.

ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

This Society also starts each session with an opening address by its President. Usually the Royal Statistical selects for the position of President, some eminent man outside the ranks of its working members. The year before last, it was Lord Wolverhampton, more familiar to the general public as Sir Henry Fowler. He was followed by Sir Charles Dilke. Sir Charles Dilke's successor is a gentleman well-known and highly-esteemed on the Bombay side. Sir Athelstane Baines, who first attracted the attention of the statistical world in Empire by his splendid reports as Imperial Census Commissioner in India and who, if I may venture to say so has set an example to other retired Civilians by the activity of his life since retirement fourteen years ago. As he has shown there is plenty of work at home for Indian pensioners and work for which most of them are better fitted than they are for the House of Commons. Still curiously enough it is the Mecca of ex-Civilians.

(Continued on page 8.)

A FRESH agreement has been signed by the Cochin Durbar and S. I. R. Company in regard to the future working of the Shoranur-Cochin line and the same has been ratified by the Government of India.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

THE PREMIER'S MOTION.

Borrowing Lost Revenue.

STATE AID FOR COTTON GROWING.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Asquith's resolution of protest against the Lords' rejection of the Budget, was adopted by 349 votes to 134, amid prolonged cheers and counter-cheers. The House was crowded and excited. Mr. Asquith's speech contained an emphatic condemnation of the Lords for their arrogant usurpation of the rights of the Commons. He stigmatised the Lords' supposed desire to consult the people as the hollowest political cant. If the Liberals were returned to power, their first act would be to re-impose the taxes and duties of Budget and to validate past collections. The necessities of the State could only be furnished by borrowing under the Appropriation Act. In the meantime, persons desiring to, might deposit taxes with the proper offices who would give all information thereanent. Mr. Asquith said he hoped that the ultimate irrecoverable loss would not be great, but it was obvious that during the present financial year there would be a large deficit, swollen by the cost of borrowing. The Lords, he declared, were solely responsible for the present embarrassment, administrative and political confusion and increased indebtedness.

LATER.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour speaking on the resolution of protest, pointed out that Mr. Asquith had not touched on the claim of the resolution that the Lords were usurping the rights of the Commons. The reference of Bills to the country by the Lords must be rare, but rarity was not a reason for the power being abandoned or taken away. He emphasised the necessity for a Second Chamber and said that the Lords had in no way exceeded the functions which should belong to such a Chamber. The Government's plan to avoid confusion was not the best available. Adequate provision could have been made by legislation for legalising taxes until a certain date. He doubted if the resolution would encourage anybody but it would certainly frighten nobody. He knew that the Government would try to persuade the country that it was suffering a great wrong in being consulted, but the Lords had shown a clear, sound sense of the Second Chamber's duty and had done it fearlessly. He was confident that the country would support them.

Mr. Henderson said the Lords' pretext was a most hypocritical subterfuge. The Lords could never retrieve the unforgivable past and he believed the people would demand the removal of this standing menace to their liberties.

The Nationalists were present, but did not vote.

The Prorogation of Parliament will take lace at 2, to-morrow. It is expected that the lections will be held between 10th and 29th January.

Mr. Asquith, in his speech in the House of Commons, dealt at length with the constitutional aspect of the rejection. He concluded by declaring that the resolution was a vindication of the first principles of the Constitution. It was also a prompt and solemn protest. "We are living under a system of false balances and loaded dice, and I ask the Commons and the country to declare that the voice of the people is to be found in their elected representatives."

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The division on Mr. Asquith's resolution took place earlier than was expected and a number of Liberals were too late to vote.

LONDON DECEMBER, 2.

At the meeting of Coats, the Threadspinners, the Chairman, in announcing the erection of more factories in protected countries, said the theory that the consumer paid import duties and that protection raised prices, was not their experience. He quoted as an instance prices in Germany which were the lowest.

Lord Curzon, in a letter to the Press, in reply to Lord Rosebery, says he is unable to find the latter's warning. The only conclusion which can be drawn is that he favoured rejection.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. Balfour, in a letter to a correspondent, says the problem of the supply of raw cotton for Lancashire is a serious one. He doubts whether private enterprise is adequate to extend the area of British cotton-growing and he pledges the Unionists to the principle of State aid.

LATER.

The Liberals denounce Mr. Balfour's letter regarding cotton-growing as a bribe to Lancashire.

LATER.

The Parliament was prorogued this afternoon.

The King, in the speech from the Throne, said—

"My relations with Foreign Powers continue friendly. The Constitutional regime in Turkey continues to make satisfactory progress."

His Majesty thanks the Commons for the liberality and care with which they provided for the heavy additions to national expenditure due to the requirements of defence and social reform, and regrets that the provision has proved unavailing.

"The Visit of King Manuel afforded me great pleasure and has consolidated and strengthened the friendship which has long united the two nations.

"A measure for improving the Indian Administration by enlarging the numbers and extending the functions of the various Legislative Councils has become law, supplemented by necessary regulations. Early in the coming year the Councils will have been constituted and will undertake their new responsibilities. I look with confidence to their loyal co-operation with my appointed officers in the task of Government, thus furthering the moral and material foundation of my Empire."

The speech refers with greatest satisfaction to the Union of South Africa. "It may confidently be expected that the stability of my dominions will be preserved and unity promoted as the outcome of the deliberations of our Defence Conference." And the speech concluded with a long recapitulation of measures passed.

THE TEA DUTY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

A meeting of the tea trade in London has decided to continue the payment of the duty.

LATER.

The decision of the tea trade to pay duty is conditional upon the understanding that her duty will be refunded if it is not made retospective by the new Parliament.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKES.

First Step in the Official Fight.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

Sydney telegrams state that the conference s between the Premier, Labour leaders and Mineowners' representative have failed. Government will apply to-morrow to the Industrial Court to appoint a Compulsory Wages Board.

The steamer "Palermo" has arrived bringing five thousand tons of Japanese coal for the P. and O. steamers "Mongolia" and "Marmora." The strikers Congress has agreed to the unionists handling it.

POPULAR REPRESENTATION IN CEYLON.

LONDOON, DECEMBER 2.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Seely, replying to Sir John Jardine, said the question of more direct representation of the people of Ceylon with regard to the enactment of laws, was under careful consideration.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Mr. Gandhi's Return.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. Gandhi has arrived in Johannesburg from London. He received an ovation from a crowd of Indians. Interviewed by Reuter he said he was grateful to Government for permitting him to return.

ITALIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

Opposition to Financial Reform.

LONDON, DECEMBER 2.

The Italian Cabinet has resigned owing to the election of a Committee opposed to the Financial Reform Bill.

SUBMARINE RECORD.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

A Submarine flotilla has made a non-stop run from Portsmouth to Dundee in fifty-six hours in rough weather. This constitutes a record speed.

AMERICA AND NICARAGUA.

Warlike Movements.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The American warships "Buffalo," "Albany" and "Yorktown" have been ordered to Nicaragua.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN HARVEST.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

The South Australian harvest is estimated to exceed twenty million bushels.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Investigating the Ceylon Complaint.

LONDON, DECEMBER, 3.

A Sydney telegram states that the Secretary of the Board of Control has cabled to Ceylon asking for particulars of the complaints with regard to the conduct of the Australian cricketers in the match at Colombo.

SEVERE GALE IN BRITAIN.

Telegraphs Disorganised.

LONDON, DECEMBER 3.

A great gale is raging over Britain. The telegraphs are everywhere disorganised.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, DECEBER 3.

The death is announced of Lord Greville.

[Algernon William Fulke Greville, D.L., J.P., Second Baron Greville, was born in 1841, the son of the 1st Baron Greville and Rosa, only daughter of the 1st Marquess of Westmeath. He succeeded his father in 1883. He was Captain of the 1st Life Guards (retired). He married Lady Beatrice Violet Graham, daughter of the 10th Duke of Montrose, in 1863. He was Groom-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria 1868-73; sat in Parliament as a Liberal for Westmeath, 1865-1874; was a Lord of the Treasury, 1873-74. He owns about 18,700 acres. He will be succeeded by his only surviving son and his Captain Hon. Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, now about 39 years old, late of the 7th Hussars, who was A. D. C. to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland 1892-93; A. D. C. to the Governor of Bombay 1900-04; and Military Secretary to the Governor General of Australia, in 1904.]

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

End of the Kheddah Camp.

COMPLIMENTS TO MYSORE ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, DECEMBER 3.

The Kheddah operations concluded to-day in the early morning. There was a drive in the first enclosure in which about forty-four elephants were successfully beaten into the roping stockade which was about thirty yards in diameter. The scene was exciting in the extreme as the herd broke back several times through the line of the beaters. Eventually they entered the stockade funnel and after a wild noise of shouting they passed the gate which was promptly closed. The seething mass of elephants in a confined space is a sight never to be forgotten. After a short interval the trained elephants, ten in number, entered the stockade. The whole day was spent in capturing a magnificent tusker who towered over the crowd and made a splendid fight for freedom. He was far stronger than any of the tame elephants and it took five hours to rope him. Eventually he was separated from the herd and dragged away by five elephants to the river. The clever manœuvring of the *mahouts* in getting the tusker out of the gate without letting the others of the herd escape elicited rounds of applause from a large company of spectators. The arrangements were carried out on the lines laid down by Mr. Sanderson, the well known expert in all matters connected with the capture of elephants. The tusker showed fight until he sighted the river when he rushed into the water with an exultant roar and was led up the river to the loose box which had been built for him on massive lines. The sympathy of the spectators went out to this noble animal who had for so many years ruled the forest, but combined with the sympathy there was pride at the predominancy of human skill.

The Viceregal party then motored back to Mysore after an experience of unparallelled success. The whole arrangements were excellent and in spite of the disturbance of the jungle involved in the Khedda operations the Viceroy secured a fine bison, and a magnificent tigress measuring nine feet fell to the rifle of Lady Eileen Elliot who bowled her over as it rushed past her manchan with a good shot behind the shoulder. No more successful camp has over been conducted in the jungles of Mysore and the numerous guests departed with keen expressions of gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja for his magnificent hospitability.

The Bangalore Municipal Council then read an address to the Viceroy who refused as follows:—

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

"Gentlemen I thank you for the address which you have presented to me on behalf of the Civil and Military Community of Bangalore, and for the cordial reception you have extended to Lady Minto and myself. Bangalore has played an important part in the history of India dating from the stormy times in which a British garrison was first established here just 100 years ago, a garrison which laid the foundation of the most important station in Southern India the welfare of which the Mysore Government have always been generously ready to further. Your Municipal Commission may well be proud of the results of their administration, for they have not only made every use of the resources at their disposal, as regards water supply and electric light, but have done much to alleviate the wants of the poorer portion of the population and to utilise in the public interests all.

"The latest teachings of saniatry science the extensions of the Civil and Military Station with a view to removing the poorer classes from the congested parts of the bazaar and providing them with model dwellings together with the uniquery successful inoculation campaign against plague are the results of work for which the public have every reason to be grateful to the Commissioners and which is all the more satisfactory, because, it owes so much of its success to the hearty co-operation of your citizens themselves. I hope that the example of Bangalore may afford a useful object lesson for the whole of India and that the rewards of a sound system of sanitation will continue to be more and more appreciated. I am glad to think that my visit to you will not be clouded by anxieties as to the scarcity of food and its consequent miseries and it is very pleasant to hear of the rich harvest of the present year. I hope that it may usher in an era of ever increasing prosperity. I must again thank you, gentlemen, for your words of welcome and can assure you that Lady Minto and I will carry away with us very happy recollections of our visit to the Garden of Southern India."

THE ALLAHABAD "SWARAJYA" CASE.

Charges in Two Provinces.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 3.

Owing to fact that Nand Gopal, editor of the Allahabad *Swarajya*, is still in Lahore where a charge of sedition has been framed against him, it has not been possible to proceed with the case against him in Allahabad. The Lahore charges relate to the publication of a certain book called "Kaumi Islah," but the prosecution in the Punjab has also put in as evidence against him extracts of a translation from the *Swarajya* newspaper, certain articles of which form the basis of the charges brought against Nand Gopal in Allahabad. It appears that Lahore and Allahabad authorities have been acting independently and a certain amount of confusion has been the result. Thus the hearing of the Allahabad case was originally fixed for the 2nd December, the date on which the accused was brought before the Lahore Court to have a charge under Section 124A. framed against him. The Lahore case has now been adjourned to the 13th December and the Allahabad case till the 13th January.

THE LAHORE SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 3.

Kishen Singh, elder brother of Ajit Singh, was arrested last night in connection with the Lahore sedition case. He was in Mr. Harrisons Court at the trial of Nundgopal.

REV. DR. EWING, Principal of Foreman Christian College, Lahore, has been elected president of the Punjab Temperance Council and Pandit Bisen Narayan and Abinash Chandra Mazumdar Vice-Presidents with Bhatia and Nandalal as Secretaries.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

Mr. J. G. Apear was to-day elected by the Calcutta Municipal Committee to the Bengal Council, polling twenty-six votes against twenty secured by his competitor Mr. Tremearne.

The Calcutta Trades Association to-day elected Mr. W. J. Bradshaw to the same Council unanimously.

At a meeting held this morning at the Dalhousie Institution Mr. W. J. Bradshaw was elected Member for the Bengal Legislative Council as a representative of Calcutta Trades Association under the New Regulations.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPHS.

Yearly Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The Administration Report of the Indo-Europern Telegraphs Department for 1908-09 states that the earnings of the year were Rs. 15, 55,337 or a decrease of Rs. 79,701 as compared with those for 1907-08. The expenditure during the year was Rs.11,29,181 against Rs. 11,35,350 of 1907-08 or a decrease of Rs. 6,169 on the preceding year. The nett result is a profit of Rs. 4,26,156 for the year against Rs. 4,99,688 the profit for 1907-08.

The report alluding to the Persian sanction says the general condition of the country outside the capital during the year has been most unsafe, murderous brigandage and robberies being of frequent occurrence, The Telegraph office at Kashan and Yezd were invaded by soldiers and villagers who sought sanctuary there and remained until their demands were complied with the Persian Government. In Teheran in June a state of siege prevailed for two days, but fortunately the Departmental staff escaped unharmed and the traffic was disposed of as if under normal circumstances. Several claims for assaults on line establishment and robbery of personal effects have been made against the Persian Government through his Britannic Majesty's Legation and claims for damage to and loss of departmental enquiry have also been submitted.

DANISH PRINCES IN INDIA.

Arrival in Calicut.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The Danish steamer "St. Croix" arrived at Calcutta yesterday from Antwerp with Prince Waldemar and Prince Aage Axed and Erik and Mr. H. N, Anderson Councilor of State on Board steamer was to have stayed some days but left for Colombo with the party on receipt of telegraphic information of the illness in the Royal family.

STORM AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 3.

Madras is threatened with a severe storm in the next few hours, the sea having become very heavy and damaged the Port Railway and Road near the Harbour,

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

A storm formed in an area of disturbed weather in the South-East of the Bay on 29th November and gave very heavy rain and rough seas at the Andaman Islands. Its position at the close of the week was uncertain, but there were indications that it was advancing towards the North Madras Coast where the barometer had fallen and the sea was rising. The rainfall of the week was confined almost entirely to the South of the Peninsula and was most widespread there on 25th, 26th and 27th November. The formation of depression in the Bay was accompanied by an almost complete cessation of rainfall in the Peninsula and during the last few days of the week very little rain fell anywhere except in the Andaman Islands.

TRANSPORT "ROHILLA."

List of Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The hired transport "Rohilla" arrived yesterday afternoon with 61 officers, 11 warrant officers and 1,305 N. C. Os and men. Bombay details left by last evening's mail; the troop specials for Ambala and Nowshera leave to-day.

The total includes the following drafts. Royal Warwicks, Nowshera—1 officer, 5 N.C.Os and 128 men; Royal Munsters, Nowshere—1 officer, 7 N. O, Cs, 120 men. 1st King's Dragoon Guards—1 officer, N.C.O. and 60 men, [Second King's Liverpool Regiment Ambala,—1 officer, 115 men 12th Royal Lancers Sialkot,—2 officers, 100 men. 1st South Lancashire; Lahore,—2 officers, 2 sergeants, 153 men; 2nd Royal Highlanders—2 officers, 2 N.C.O's, 95 men, Quetta details includes 1 officer 4 N. C. O's and 101 men, for the Essex Regiment the 10th Hussars Rawalpindi—1 officer, 2 N. C. O's and 101 men Royal Sussex, Rawalpindi—1 officer, 4 N. C.O's and 77 men., and 1st Connaughts—1 officer, 3 N. C. O's, 121.

The following is the list of officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Tidswell, D.S.O., Commanding, Lieutenant-Colonel S.Birch, S.C. Philson and S. R. Wells. Revds Macdonald and Heliery, Lady Superintendent Balster and Nursing Sisters White Walshe, Aldridge, Mills, Goodwyn and Knapp, Major Sorabee, Bond, Stockley, McCormick, St. J. Cox,, Pollok, Graeme, Robinson and Brown-Mason; Captain Philiws D, S. O, Eitzgerald and Purse, Chaldercott, Festing, Lamb, Rodney, Millery, Davis, Simson Pike, Lieutenant Abbott, D'Arcy, Hammick, Yates, Leahy, Somers, Keyworth, Munro and Stott. Second Lieutenants Waterhouse, Flenny, Tenlon, Tichborne, Brand, Moore, Dawson, Lawson, Smith, Bamber, Crofton, Scott, Braide, Killick Hare, Dobbie, Norman Shinster, Judkins, Barton, Conybeare Ozanne Johnstone, Saint Quayle and Williams. The families of Majors Campbell and Havest, and of Captain Aylmer.

LAHORE SEDITION CASE.

Ajit Singh's Brother Arrested

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 3.

In connection with the Lahore Sedition case Kishen Singh, elder brother of Ajit Singh, was arrested last evening. Kishen Singh was present yesterday in Mr. Harrison's Court at the trial of Nunda Gopal.

"LEAVES."

Sketches by the Late Miss Clarke.

PREFACE BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

"Leaves" by Violet Clarke, with a preface by Sir George Sydenham Clarke, is a volume of stories and sketches from the pen of the late Miss Clarke, daughter of the Governor of Bombay, and published by Mr. W. Heinemann, London. It is an elegant production, with a three-quarter length portrait of Miss Clarke as frontispiece. In his preface, wherein a devoted parent pays tribute to his only daughter, whom he had but recently lost. Sir George writes:—

Looking back on my daughter's short and eager life, I feel that music was her earliest inspiration and her greatest gift. As a child she showed remarkable qualities of voice, ear and taste. Later she studied strenuously in Paris and in London, and it seemed, at one time, as if she would make a notable career as a singer. This was not to be. She won encomiums on numerous concert platforms. Many will recall the delicate flexibility and certain touching qualities of tone in the voice that is now silent. Others have noted the marked musical intelligence which is not always so associated. I think it may be said that only physical strength was lacking to the accomplishment of my daughter's early ambition. To the last her voice retained all its charm; but, before she left England for India, it had become clear that the career of a singer could not be realised.

Other resources remained to one who was a great reader, of philosophy especially, and an excellent linguist well able to appreciate literary style. My daughter had read all the works of Herbert Spencer and had made a systematic analysis of their teaching. The time came when she was to exchange notes with H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, himself an earnest Spencerian student. I have no doubt that the Synthetic Philosophy exercised a considerable influence over her mind; but she was quick to note a flaw of reasoning, or a deduction insecurely based Questions thus arising she used to discuss with me, snowing a clearness of intellectual vision rare in one of her years.

When, at the end of 1907, she arrived in India, the fascination of the East instantly took hold of her imagination. Her first glimpse of the tropics —at Colombo in 1901—is vividly recorded in "Pictures from the Sea." Now she was to live in the full glamour of Eastern colour with duties towards an Eastern people which she regarded in a serious light. Her reading at once turned to the ancient philosophies and the history of India, and her keen interest in the life and thought of our great dependency astonished the Indian friends whom she gathered around her. Being

ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM RACE PREJUDICE,

she seemed able to understand the Indian mind, and it was quickly recognised that her sympathy was heartfelt. People respond so warmly to spontaneous kindness as our Indian fellow subjects, and that my daughter won and would have held their confidence and affection in a marked degree there can be no doubt.

Her mother's fatal illness, beginning less than two months after her arrival, entailed special responsibilities which she earnestly strove to discharge, gathering experience as time went on, and seeking to correct any small initial mistakes which might have arisen from the impatience of youth. To the end, until unconsciousness supervened, her mind was busy with plans for the good of her Indian brothers and sisters, and for carrying on all social duties which our great bereavement had imposed upon her alone. In India, she seemed to have found her real mission in life, and the new ambition which inspired her was to draw the races together in the bonds of the sympathy which she sought to diffuse.

This last and noblest ambition was cut short by the hand of death; but the striking tributes, since forthcoming from the most varied sources, prove that it was not overished in vain.

The sense of loss was keenly felt by all communities of the Presidency, and was expressed in touching language. The ladies of Bombay, in public meeting, recorded their testimony to my daughter's brief life among them. "There is not," they said, "a hearth or home in the Presidency where the loss has not been felt as personal. By her love for and deep sympathy with the people, especially the poor and suffering, by a life of service and noble self-surrender devoted in a meek spirit to nearly every good cause of charity, she acquired a power, within the short period of a year and a half, over our hearts, and to us she was a dear sister. To us, the women of Bombay, the recipients in many ways of her active kindness, her life and memory are and will long be an inspiration, for while she was with us she nurtured human love; now that she has departed from us, she has kindled a divine love."

"You cannot imagine," wrote an Indian official in a native State, "how deep and real is the sorrow of my countrymen for the death of Miss Clarke. . . . No European lady was so beloved within the memory of the oldest of us. Certainly she was

THE GREATEST AMBASSADOR EVER SENT BY ENGLAND

TO INDIA,

and she did much as a peacemaker at a particularly bad crisis. . . . Every one, even here in this distant province, has a word of praise and of gratitude for one who was truly a ministering angel to our community."

I could multiply such touching quotations almost indefinitely, and it is significant that Indian newspapers, perhaps too hastily regarded as irreconcilable referred in kindly terms to one to whom the Indian point of view was never unintelligible.

It was my daughter's wish to publish a selection from her many stories and sketches written during a period of about nine years. Now that she has passed away, it seems right that I should carry out her intentions. Her mother could weave charming stories which were the delight of her childhood, and I have always tried to wield the pen. It was natural that our daughter should be impelled to write at an early age, and that she should find increasing pleasure in literary effort.

In making this selection I have endeavoured to give an idea of the wide range of subject and of thought which she essayed to portray. It will, I venture to think, be found to contain much human nature often touched with deep pathos, some real humour, and certain considerable gifts of description. The slight sketch entitled "The Cousins from Australia" —one of the earliest of her published writings—presents the child's point of view with true insight. Of several complete stories, I have included only one, "The Blessing of the Pope," written and published in Australia, and touching in its simplicity. My daughter was deeply impressed with the ceremony at the Vatican, and this coupled with the memory of a face which she had once seen, formed the slender basis of the story. Of eight articles, entitled "Rita's Opinions" and published with many others in the "Westminster Gazette," I have with difficulty chosen four. The series, intended to have been continued, embodies a study of the characters of three sisters, which develop as it progresses and provide scope for half-serious and half-humorous reflections on many subjects. In "The Garden of Happiness," written in Paris, my daughter touched upon the tragedy of life, and this alone of all her writings is tinged with pessimism. "The Three Musketeers," one of the best of the sketches, was based upon the fact that I, with two old friends, dined togeher and went to see a performance which had ceased some days previously. The rest, with its delicate touches of pathos, was woven of pure fancy. In "The Spirit World," my daughter invokes pathos to give force to resentment against fraud which she had detected. "Life by Act of Parliament," written and published in Australia, was suggested by an article in the Melbourne "Argus." It may seem purely extravagant to those who do not know that, at about this time, a Chinaman, found in his own house checking a list of clothes received for the wash and a barber who had not finished shaving a customer at the appointed hour were convicted of offences under an Act of Parliament. "In the Australian Bush," published in the "Empire Review," and pronounced by Australians to be a wonderfully accurate piece of description, was inspired by our rides in the neighbourhood of Mount Macedon. The

FOUR INDIAN SKETCHES,

of which "A Dream City" was written a few days before the fatal illness, show how deeply the colour and the life of India appealed to my daughter's imagination. Many more articles on Indian subjects were planned and would have been undertaken if the active brain had not ceased from working.

As a memorial to a gifted life prematurely cut short, I dedicate this small volume. I cannot be an impartial judge of its merits but readers will, I believe, at least feel with me that, if she had been spared, my only daughter might have travelled far along the paths of literature into which she instinctively strayed.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS.

The story of the "Three Musketeers" in which Sir George Clarke is one of the characters is reproduced below:—"I shall not be dining at home to-morrow night, my dear," said old Admiral Tweedie to his wife with a peculiarly jaunty air.

Mrs. Tweedie made no comment, her attention being wholly absorbed in the contemplation of a loose button on the overcoat she was helping him to remove. "I shall be very late; you and the servants must not wait up," he added in an absent-minded manner; but Mrs. Tweedie's ready sympathy detected a certain intonation which made her ask in tones she strove to render surprise, "Why, where are you going?"

The Admiral's genial old red face beamed, and he answered with great importance, "I am dining at a restaurant and going to a music-hall and to supper somewhere afterwards."

His wife smiled a tender little humorous smile as she led the way to the drawing-room, plying him with tactful questions, which he enjoyed answering with feigned reluctance.

"To-day at the club, as I was playing piquet with General Daubuz, who should walk in but McCrabbe, just returned from India. So we three agreed to meet to-morrow, and to make a night of it to remind us of old times." And the Admiral winked knowingly.

"I'm so glad you are going to spend a jolly evening together," she said heartily; then, her quick eye detecting what to any one else would have been an imperceptible shade of disappointment on the Admiral's face, she added hastily, "But why couldn't you have asked them here instead?"

"My dear, you don't understand—women never do," began her husband, with a superior air and great content, and he proceeded—as he fondly imagined—to convince his clever wife of the advantages of going out, and to hint at the mysteries of a champagne supper and other frivolities.

The next evening he dressed with unusual care, resolutely ignoring certain gouty twinges.

"Take care of yourself, you gay person, and don't be too late," said Mrs. Tweedie, twisting a muffler round his throat, while he fingered a long-unused opera hat with a glee he tried to hide.

"Don't you fuss. I can't say when I shall be back," he answered with assumed carelessness as he kissed her and walked briskly away to catch the 'bus that was to take him from the wilds of West Kensington to Piccadilly. He felt unusually young and spry, as dim pictures of bachelor days rose up in a blurred vision and he forgot that they were memories nearly half a century old.

He met his two friends at the Veterans Club, and they proceeded to discuss where they should dine.

"I can't help you, I am afraid," said Mr. McCrabbe; "I have not been in England for years, and things have sadly changed."

"There's the Savoy or the Carlton," suggested the Admiral cautiously, for ten years of retreat in West Kensington on a small income had not increased his knowledge of the gay world.

"The worst of it is, I am forbidden by my doctor to touch meat," said Mr. McCarbbe hesitatingly.

There was a slight pause. "I am, unfortunately, in my dentist's hands, and can only eat mince," said the Admiral in rather embarrassed tones.

"I wonder where it would be best to go," mused the General pulling at his white moustache. "I hate hot, crowded places, and music is such a bore while you are at dinner." No one vouchsafed a remark and he continued leading up to the idea that had been in his mind since the beginning of the conversation. "Suppose—suppose we dine here? It isn't very lively; but, still, what is the good of wasting money on things one can't eat?"

"Perhaps it would be as well," said the Admiral with a tinge of disappointment in his voice.

"Come along, then," cried the General; and the three white heads fled into the dining-room. "What will you drink?" he asked.

"Vieny water," said Mr. McCrabbe, surreptitiously taking a small parcel from his pocket and producing from it a special kind of brown bread, which he laid by his plate.

"Whisky and lithia," said the Admiral, feeling his waistcoat to see if his Varalettes were handy.

"No champagne, any of you?" chaffed the General, as he ordered Apollinaris for himself. The others looked ashamed.

"We will have our champagne at supper," said the optimistic Admiral.

"Yes—at supper," echoed Mr. McCrabbe doubtfully, as he chose a menu of vegetables. "And now what are we going to see?" he added.

"Ha-ha!" said the Admiral, winking mysteriously at the General, who winked back knowingly—way, neither of them knew.

"Do you remember that dance we saw in Paris in the 'fifties?" asked the Admiral irrelevantly, his face beaming at the recollection. "I forget what it was called now—'can' something, I think."

"My word?" ejaculated the General in a tone which spoke volumes.

"Yes, we were young then," murmured Mr. McCrabbe with a touch of melancholy.

"I vote for a ballet," said the Admiral; "it's always amusing, and there are heaps of pretty girls."

"Where is the best ballet," asked Mr. McCrabbe brigandining up considerably in spite of the flaby-looking cauliflower he was eating.

"Well, er-" began the General. "Here waiter, bring the evening paper. Bother, where are my glasses?" he muttered as the "Westminster Gazette" was produced.

"Con—found it; I believe I've left them at home!" he exclaimed in blank horror, after an unsuccessful hunt. "Well, of all the—Now I shan't be able to see anything."

"Give the paper to me," said the Admiral, putting on his spectacles and looking over their brims at his dismayed friend with calm superiority. "Here we are—Alhambra, Empire, but all that is so "vieux jeu; one gets tired of it." He glanced at Mr. McCrabbe, who seemed suitably impressed, while a string of little murdered dans came from the General, who, very red in the face, was standing up, the better to search for the glasses which reposed on his dressingtable at Putney. "Can't we go to something new? There's the Hilarity Music Hall, for instance, which is certain to have a ballet. What do you say to that?"

"Oh, don't ask me," snapped the General; "I shan't be able to see anything. It doesn't matter so far as I'm concerned."

"Then let it be the Hilarity," said Mr. McCrabbe, conscientiously eating his special bread.

The feeding has gone off here, remarked the Admiral, who had left all the meat on his plate.

"I quite agree, assented Mr. McCrabbe, picking over a tomato.

"I don't see that either of you are judges when you can't eat anything Christian, snorted the General, who was himself on a special regime involving an abnormal consumption of cheese.

"Look here, it's getting very late and we ought to be off," said the Admiral, who was of a peaceable disposition. "Ei—my knees!" he groaned, as he straightened himself with a grimace; "I suppose we had better take a fourwheeler?" And so the three white heads "growled" solemnly to the "Hilarity."

"No; opera-glasses are no good to me without my spectacles," said the General ungraciously, in answer to the Admiral's proffered binoculars. "I shall see nothing so there's an end of it."

"What an infernal draught; why can't they shut the doors?" shivered Mr. McCrabbe, looking uneasily behind him.

"What's this? Performing tortoises? I don't care about that much," said the Admiral, studying the programme. "How funny, here is a song about Jerusalem nest. I wonder when the ballet comes."

"Oh, that draught; I shall catch a shocking cold," grumbled Mr. McCrabbe, who was so intent on finding where the offending air came from that he never once glanced at the stage.

"I can't see what she's like, but I don't think much of her voice," remarked the General after a rather elderly female had finished a semi-sacred song.

"How these seats cramp one's knees; I shall be as stiff as a cruch to-morrow," remarked the Admiral, whose cheerfulness was waning.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, Nov. 19. PARIS, Nov. 20.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court and Personal.—The King, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Teck, and other members of the Sandringham House party, was shooting at the end of last week in Sandringham Park. On Monday his Majesty and the Queen, with other members of the Royal Family, journeyed to Windsor for the visit of the King of Portugal.

The King of Portugal.—King Manuel arrived at Portsmouth from Cherbourg on Monday, and was welcomed by the Prince of Wales, with whom he subsequently journeyed to Windsor. King Edward met his Royal visitor at the station, warm greetings being exchanged between the two monarchs. Their Majesties drove to the Castle, and in the evening King Manuel dined with the King and Queen and the Royal Family. On Tuesday his Majesty accompanied the King, who shot over the coverts near Cumberland Lodge, and in the evening the King conferred the insignia of the Order of the Garter on King Manuel. Later there was a State banquet in St. George's Hall, at which toasts were exchanged. The King of Portugal visited the City on Wednesday, and was entertained at a "dejeuner" at the Guildhall.

An Imperial Navy.—Sir William White delivered an address on this subject on Wednesday before the Society of Arts.

Ecclesiastical.—Speaking at a meeting in support of the Bishop of London's Fund, Lord Hugh Cecil contended that experience has proved that social and political reform was but machinery that social problems could not be solved by machinery, and that it was to the Church and religion that we must look for their solution.

Election News.—Lord Charles Beresford has been adopted Unionist candidate for Portsmouth at the by-election, and has promised to stand.—A vacancy has been created in the representation of the Uxbridge division by the death of Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland.

Law.—In the House of Lords judgment has been given in an appeal in which the question at issue was whether sandstone was a mineral under an Act of 1845. The Courts below had held that it was, but their Lordships now reversed the finding and allowed the appeal.

London.—The Court of Common Council have approved the recommendation of the Bridge House Estates Committee to construct a new bridge across the Thames opposite St Paul's Cathedral and to reconstruct Southwark Bridge.

Naval and Military.—Lord Charles Beresford, speaking at Bristol on Saturday, contended that the Navy was not adequate for the national defence now, and that no proper provision was being made for the future.—As the result of a conference between representatives of the War Office and of the National Rifle Association, a satisfactory agreement has been arrived at with regard to the future form of rifle practice and competitions.

Parliament.—The House of Lords re-assembled on Tuesday, when Lord Lansdowne gave notice that on the motion for the second reading of the Finance Bill he should move that the House was not justified in giving its consent to the Bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the country. Several Bills were advanced and questions as to the rights of British Indians in the Transvaal were answered. On Wednesday some of the Commons' amendments to the Irish Land Bill and some of those made by the Lords were agreed to without any division being challenged.

The Political Situation.—At Bristol on Saturday Mr. Churchill made a speech in which he dealt with the Budget and the consequences of the rejection of the Bill by the House of Lords. On Wednesday at Manchester Mr. Balfour addressed a meeting of the National Union of Conservative Associations. In the course of his speech he maintained that Lord Lansdowne was entirely justified in the course he had taken.

The Cotton Trade.—At a meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester, it has been decided to recommend that four days per week should be run till the end of February, prolonging the period of short time from 18 to 30 weeks.

Wills.—Large bequests have been made to charitable and religious objects by several testators.

Woman Suffrage.—Mr. Winston Churchill at Bristol on Saturday was assailed by a woman suffragist, who struck at him with a dog-whip.—Lord Crewe, in reply to a deputation from the Forward Suffrage Union, said he could not make anything like a definite statement on the subject of woman suffrage on behalf of the Government.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth House of Representatives have passed the third reading of the Bill modifying the financial arrangements between the States and the Commonwealth, settled by Constitution.—The situation in regard to the coal strike is generally more hopeful. At a meeting of the miners and other unions it was resolved to use all legitimate means to bring about an open conference between the mine owners and the men. In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly on Monday a motion by a Labour member for the nationalisation of sufficient coal mines to supply public requirements was rejected.—It is stated that the Government will shortly introduce in the House of Representatives a Naval Loan Bill providing for a loan of about £4,000,000. The Northern Territory Bill has been read a third time.

Canada.—During the debate on the address in the Canadian Parliament Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in the course of a speech on the naval question, announced that by arrangement with the Imperial authorities the papers dealing with the question would be submitted to the Parliaments of Great Britain and Canada simultaneously.

Hurricane in the West Indies.—Considerable damage has been done in the West Indies by heavy rains and high winds.

New Zealand.—The Premier has stated that negotiations are in progress for including Auckland as a port of call for the Vancouver steamers.

South Africa.—The Opposition is resisting so strenuously the progress of the Light Wine Licences Bill which has been read a second time in the Cape Assembly that on Tuesday, for the first time in the history of the colony, the closure was applied both by the Speaker and the Chairman of Committee.

THE UNITED STATES.

A New Peace Fund.—Mr. Edward Ginn, a wealthy publisher of Boston, has announced that he will devote annually £10,000 to promote the cause of peace, and that in his will he has set aside £100,000, the income of which will be used for the same purpose.

Mine Disaster in Illinois.—An explosion and fire occurred on Saturday in a coal-mine at Cherry, Illinois, and all hopes of saving the 400 men who are entombed has been abandoned.

Mining Rights in Manchuria.—The United States Government has accepted the clauses of the Manchurian Agreement of September 4, relating to mining operations along the South Manchurian and Antung Mukden Railways, as not giving China and Japan industrial control to the exclusion of other nations. It is stated on good authority that this means the acceptance by the United States Government of the whole agreement.

Mob Violence in Illinois.—At Cairo, a negro and a white man accused of murdering women were lynched in the presence of a large crowd.

The Sugar Trust.—Indictments are being drawn up against the officials of the American Sugar Refining Company or Trust as a sequel to the revelations of frauds on the Customs. It is stated that the President has determined that the Trust scandals sh

respectively by Sir Edward Grey and Senhor da Monaco was made at Windsor Castle on Tuesday. These Notes declare that Great Britain and Portugal have decided to continue for a period of five years the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty of Arbitration concluded in 1904.

Greece.—The law reducing the administrative districts or departments of Greece has been read a third time in the Chamber.

Hungary.—Our Vienna Correspondent says that the only way out of the Hungarian political crisis is now seen to lie through a general election.—M. de Justh has resigned the Presidency of the Chamber.—The outcome of audiences which have been given to Count Andrassy and M. Kossuth in Vienna is that the Crown shows no readiness to grant "national" concessions to a Cabinet of Concentration.

Italy.—It is stated that a Ministerial crisis seems certain.—The Pope celebrated his Episcopal Jubilee on Tuesday.

Persia.—The Mejlies was opened on Monday by the Shah Sultan Ahmed. In the speech from the Throne the hope was expressed that the withdrawal of the foreign troops might be secured.

Russia.—The Duma have begun the debate on the Bill reforming the local Courts.—M. Timiriazeff, who has resigned the Portfolio of Commerce and Industry, will be succeeded by M. Timasheff, Governor of the State Bank.—The Finnish Diet has unanimously rejected the proposals requiring the payment of a contribution for military purposes and restricting the power of the Diet over military legislation.

Sweden.—The efforts of the Swedish Government to bring about a definite understanding between the parties in the labour dispute have again failed. The Employers' Association has, however, decided to end the lockout in the iron industries.

The Annexation of Bosnia.—Some facts of great importance with regard to the Aehrenthal Isvolsky controversy have been communicated to our St. Petersburg Correspondent. His informant says that the reactionaries in Austria-Hungary and Russia aim at a reversion to the old regime for the ostensible purpose of concluding an alliance at the expense of the Balkan States; and that to attain this object it is first necessary to discredit M. Isvolsky and to bring about a reversal of his policy of a "rapprochement" with England.

The Cretan Question.—The evident intention of the Powers to reject the Turkish demands for the immediate settlement of the Cretan question has caused satisfaction in Athens.—A semi-official Note published in Paris after Saturday's Ministerial Council stated that M. Pichon told the Turkish Ambassador that he considered it to be an inopportune moment to raise the Cretan question, and informed him that a similar reply had been made to the Turkish Ambassadors by the Governments of the three other protecting Powers.

The Steinheil Case.—By nine votes to three the jury of the Seine Assizes have acquitted Mme. Steinheil of the crime of which she was accused.

Turkey.—The second Session of the Turkish Parliament was opened on Monday by the Sultan. Ahmed Riza was elected President of the Chamber.

Aerial Navigation.—A Swiss aviator, M. de Beaeclair, has had a stirring adventure in a balloon with which on Tuesday he crossed the Alps. On Thursday he crossed the Apennines but was afterwards blown out to sea, fell into the water, but was rescued by a tug-boat from Genoa.—While Mr. Cody was attempting a flight from Maghull to Aintree on Tuesday his machine crashed into a hedge. He escaped injury, but his machine was badly damaged.

Festival of Empire. Lord Plymouth writes announcing that arrangements which have been in progess for more than a year are now complete, and that the whole of the Crystal Palace and its extensive grounds have been taken over by the Council of the Festival of Empire for the summer months of next year. Any profits which may accrue will be devoted to the King's Hospital Fund.

Shipping.—A collision has occurred off Singapore between the British India liner "Onda" and the Messageries Maritimes branch mail steamer "La Seyne." The latter sank in two minutes. Altogether 101 lives were lost. Other casualties are reported.

Sir W. Willcocks on Mesopotamia.—Before a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society Sir W. Willcocks delivered a lecture on Mesopotamia, in which he explained his projects for the rehabilitation of the county which had been approped by the Turkish Government.

Sport.—Numerous Rugby and Association Football matches have been played during the week.—At the Liverpool Race Meeting the Autumn Cup was won by Mr. G. Edwardes's Santeve.—The Chesterfield Nursury Plate has been won at Darby by Mr. J. B. Jool's Sunspot.

The Curzon Wyllie Memorial.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Curzon Wyllie Memorial Fund it has been resolved to place a tablet in memory of Sir Curzon Wyllie, in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, and with the balance of the subscriptions, some £2,400, to create a trust fund for the benefit of distressed natives in India.

Obituary.—Baron Dhanis, one of the Belgian officers concerned in the establishment of the Congo Free State; Sir F. D. Dixon-Hartland, M.P.; Sir William Thomson, a leader of the medical profession in Ireland; the Bishop of Sierra Leone; Mr. A. W. Moore, Speaker of the Manx House of Keys; Mr. W. McKewan, for many years general manager of the London and County Banking Company.—"Times."

LOST MILLIONAIRE.

Great Anxiety of Mr. Astor's Friends.

SEARCH FOR THE YACHT.

New York, Nov. 20.

The fears expressed for the safety of Colonel J. J. Astor's yacht Nourmahal with the Colonel, his son Vincent, and a party of ladies and gentlemen on board, in addition to a crew of forty, have been intensified by intelligence received that the yacht left Kingston, Jamaica, on November 5, but did not, as previously reported, touch at Port Antonio, Jamaica, three days later.

Scores of vessels are now scouring the seas in search for the missing vessel, but beyond the fact that an abundance of wreckage has been encountered in West Indian waters no hint of the yacht's fate has been received.

Experts place no confidence in the report made by Captain Duris of the fruit steamship Annetta, who states that he saw a ship resembling the Nourmahal anchored in the lee of San Salvador Island last Sunday. Captain Duris declares that the ship sighted had two masts so far as he remembered. The Nourmahal has three masts. If she was anchored at San Salvador Island she must have directly crossed the path of the hurricane—a most hazardous undertaking. Moreover, there are other yachts which were more likely to be at San Salvador than the Nourmahal.

Another report received by cable from Havana is to the effect that the Nourmahal was at Nuevitas, Cuba, last week, whence she departed about November 11 for the United States after the owner had embarked on the French steamship Abdel-Kader at Santiago for Europe. This message Colonel Astor's Secretary does not credit on the ground that Colonel Astor would undoubtedly have notified him if he had departed for Europe.

The liner Maracaibo and the freightship Luckenbach, both of which were in West Indian waters during the hurricane are now many days overdue and fears that they have been lost augment the anxiety of Colonel Astors friends. Messages are being received almost hourly by wireless from Mrs. Astor who is on board the Lusitania which is on its way to England asking for news of her son Vincent and of the Nourmahal.

Mrs. Astor a little over a week ago obtained a divorce from her husband in the Supreme Court at New City Rockland New York, the case being disposed of in there minutes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, November 16, Lord Ampthill asked what had been the result of the negotiations of the Colonial Secretary with regard to the question of British Indians in the Transvaal who during the past three years had been deprived of the rights which Indians had hitherto enjoyed in every other part of the empire—namely, the right of entry into the colony. They were perfectly willing that the right should be limited to any State which the Colonial Government might think convenient, but they claimed that they ought to be deprived of the right in the particular manner which the Colonial Government had chosen of classing them with the prohibited immigrants, the outcasts and scum of the community, belonging to other nations. Since the Liberal Government had been in office a colour bar had been introduced such as had never previously existed in the history of the British Empire. In asking what his Majesty's Government had done to repair the grave mistake which gave rise to this unfortunate legislation, he moved that there should be laid on the table of the House the communications which had passed between the Earl of Crewe and the Transvaal Ministers on this question.

The Earl of Crewe replied that the visit of the representatives of the South African States in connection with the Union Bill afforded a favourable opportunity for attempting to arrive at some solution of this difficulty. If they had not been altogether successful in arriving at a solution it had not been for want of effort on his or on the part of the Government. If there had been failure it was in no way due to the manner in which the spokesmen of the Indians had put their case. Neither had it been due to the want of a real and deep desire on the part of the Transvaal Ministers to settle the question. There were two points to which attention was originally directed as constituting the principal grievance partly theoretical and partly practical of the Indians in the Transvaal. In the first place there was a desire that the Voluntary Registration Act should be repealed, on the ground that the continuance of the Act constituted a slight on the Indian population. In the second place, it was said that if the Indian community in the Transvaal was to continue to prosper, it was necessary from time to time that special professional persons, such as priests, doctors and the like, should be able to have access to the country because as those who belonged to these professions died or left the Transvaal the community might be left without such necessary adjuncts to civilisation. In the conversations which he had with the Transvaal Ministers those two points were borne in mind. The Transvaal Ministers expressed themselves willing, if an opportunity offered, to repeal the Voluntary Registration Act, which had really fallen into something like desuetude, because its place had been taken by the Asiatic Registration Act of last year. He pointed out in connection with the second matter that while it would not be fair to admit these professional persons from India in large numbers, it was considered that the admission of six in each year would meet the case, and that if they were so admitted they should be admitted as visitors to the country with power to settle down permanently. On this point, too, the Transvaal Ministers were willing to attempt to meet his Majesty's Government. So far, therefore, as concerned the disability under which the Indian population already in the Transvaal laboured, it seemed that there was a good prospect of its being removed; but there remained the grievance that Asiatics were specifically excluded from the colony, instead of being, as in other colonies, admissible in theory, but kept out in fact by being subjected to impossible tests. Everybody would be glad if the subjects of his Majesty all over the world had equal access to the whole of his Majesty's dominions—(Hear, hear)—but nobody acquainted with public opinion in the Dominions would expect that ideal to be attained except at some distant date. He saw no signs of softening in that direction. Indeed, there were sometimes signs of hardening. That was regrettable, but his Majesty's Government could not force on the self-governing dominions a policy to which they were strongly opposed. (Hear, hear.) It was not a question of mere prejudice. It had a practical side in connection with labour, sanitation, and other department of social life. The Transvaal Government had expressed themselves willing to make practical proposals if their Parliament met again before the Union but he was not sure that it would meet again. Questions affecting Asiatics in South Africa would then be dealt with by the Union Parliament, which he hoped would take a broad view. (Hear, hear.) He was far from saying that theoretical equality between Europeans and the Asiatic subjects of his Majesty ought to be ignored in South Africa. Indeed, within limits it ought to be borne in mind (Hear, hear.)

Lord Ampthill argued that the theoretical inequality between Europeans and Indians in the Transvaal ought to be removed, and could be removed by a stroke of the pen without the accompaniment of any material concession. Only false pride stood in the way.

Lord Lamington urged the Government to represent to the Transvaal that concessions in respect of meals ought to be made to Mahomedan political prisoners during the Fast of Ramadhan.

The Earl of Crewe replied that for the present the subject had ceased to have practical importance as the month of Ramadhan closed that day. The Transvaal Government, however, had found a difficulty in making the concession suggested, as nothing of the kind was done in Cape Colony, and they understood that it was by no means general in India.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Nov. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr E H Jones, B Cov	Capt L E Hopkins, R E, P W D
Mr E J Mardon, B Cov	Capt B C Fellows, 30 Lrs
Mr P G Jacob, B	Capt H J Raban, I A
Mr R A C Beadon, B	Lieut S F Freemantle, 22 G R
Major A Miller, I M S, M	Lieut G C Cooper, 121 Prs
Col J W Cowley, 2-8 G R	Lieut R R Hart, 73 C I
Col P G Walker, I A	Lieut H P Mecredy, R F A
Lieut Col C M Cartwright, 36 Jacob's H	Lieut Z G Burmester, 31 D C O Lrs
Lieut-Col M Ker, I M S	Lieut W Leith Ross, 55 Coke's R
Major R B B Howe, 82 W L I	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col H E Drake-Brockman, I M S, 3 mo	Mr G R Holland, Bo, 8 mo M C
Lieut Col C E Sunder, I M S, 7 days	Major E Kirkpatrick, 59 Sind R, 6 mo M C
Mr C L Alexander, B Cov, 1 mo M C	Capt G T Hunter Gray, 31 Punj, 2 mo M C
Mr A E Potter, 4 mo.	2nd Lieut H S Moberly, Unattcd List, 2 mo M C
Mr T C Simpson, B, 14 days	

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col A R S Anderson I M S, 6	Mr J J O'Reilly, M
Mr F A Farquharson, D	Major P P Kilkelly, I M S Bo
Mr F C Swaine, B	Lieut G N Bignell, 29 Punj
Mr G E New, B	Lieut M S Young, 14 Lrs
Mr Manng Kin, B	

FAKIR SAHIB IFTIKARUDDIN BUKSH, Agent, at Kabul, has obtained a short extension of leave in India.

MR. H. G. PEARSON, Barrister, becomes Chief Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court vice Mr. Bell who goes on long leave.

FROM the 20th to the 26th November, 2 Europeans, 6 East Indians, 16 Native Christians, 236 Hindus, 36 Mahomedans, died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 296. The death-rate was 30·2 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 43·1. The deaths are thus classified:—Fevers, 89; bowel complaints, 31; and other causes, 176.

BEAUTY AAD HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Protest Meeting in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

An influential and largely attended public meeting was held to-day at the Town Hall to protest against the ill-treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. Moulvie Abdul Juboar, Khan Bhadur, C.I.E. presided, and many leading Mahomedans took part. Speeches were delivered recording the warm appreciation of the brave and noble stand made by the Indians in the Transvaal in their determined endeavour to secure removal of unjust legislation based on racial consideration and expressing admiration of patriotism, fortitude and self-sacrifice exhibited by the Transvaal Indians.

Mr. Polak made an excellent speech giving particulars of instances of suffering. A Committee was formed to raise subscriptions for their relief.

A resolution was adopted urging Ministers and Parliament to use their efforts to prevent continued injustice and ill-treatment of Indians in the Transvaal. The resolution further prayed that pending a satisfactory settlement of all questions affecting Indians in South Africa, the Government of India to take steps to stop all further recruitment of Indian labour for South Africa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have nothing but admiration for Mr. Ratan Tata for the practical manner in which he has shown his sympathy towards those brave countrymen of ours who are so heroically fighting the battle of our Motherland in the Transvaal.

Enough has already been said on the question. The whole country has repeatedly expressed itself in unmistakable terms on the momentous issues involved in this memorable and historic struggle. But those of our countrymen who are endeavouring to uphold the honour of our native land in a distant and unsympathetic country unless the most distressing and harrowing circumstances undoubtedly deserve something more at our hands than mere moral support. Of this they have got enough and to spare. They know it as well as we do that all India is convinced of the justice of their cause, and watches their progress with the keenest possible interest. One cannot help feeling, however, that the time has now come when something more substantial should be done to help them in maintaining to the bitter end the magnificent stand they have hitherto made in the cause of India. A stage has now been reached when all sympathisers of the movement should love to hear the jingling of the rupee rather than the music of words. The praiseworthy example of Mr. Tata should be followed immediately if we are to be of any assistance to our countrymen in the Transvaal just at a moment when they are most in need of it.

I therefore write this to make an earnest appeal to those of my countrymen who have sympathy for this great and national cause to subscribe to the fund which Mr. Tata has so generously headed with the splendid contribution of Rs. 25,000 and beg to add that I shall be happy to collect and transmit to the Transvaal all subscriptions which may be sent to me for the purpose. The fund started at the Public Meeting for which subscriptions are being collected was for the relief of Indians forcibly deported from the Transvaal. The scope and needs of that fund are necessarily limited but the fund in aid of the general cause is deserving of assistance on a much larger scale and should therefore be liberally supported. I myself have great pleasure in subscribing Rs. 1,000 to this fund.—Yours, &c.

JEHANGIR BOMONJEE PATEL.

A KAYESTHA CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

At Reid Christian College Hall this evening the local Kayestha Institute gave a literary entertainment in honour of the late Munshi Kali Prasad, the founder of the Kayestha Pathshala, Allahabad. Mr. Bose, Deputy Commissioner, presided. The proceedings began with an interesting and instructive Urdu poem. Speeches and a dialogue given by the members were frequently cheered. After the presidential remarks, the President was garlanded. The elite of the city was present in good numbers.

THE "BENGALEE LIBEL" CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day again took up the "Bengalee" libel case and examined a clerk of Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co., who deposed to the connection of C. K. Sen and Co., with the paper He said that Kabirajes Deban Sen and Upen Sen entering into a contract with Balmer Lawrie for supplying papers to the "Bengalee". The case is adjourned.

THEFT OF REVOLVERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

Messrs. Lyon and Lyon gunmakers reported the three revolvers to the police. Mr. Lyon, senior theft of partner on return from home began stock-taking and discovered the theft no clue of the revolvers or culprits has been traced.

CATTLE DISEASES IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 3.

Rinderpest continues prevalent in the Ghorabari Taluka of Karachi District; Surra is also prevalent in the same area. The cattle are elsewhere free from epidemic disease and adequate to requirements. The Agricultural conditions and prospects are generally favourable in side districts and prices, while lower than heretofore, are still above normal.

AMERICAN STEAMER "CLEVELAND."

Expected To-day in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

Owing to the depth of the river and to her great tonnage, the steamer "Cleveland" with 605 American tourists will anchor below Hastings to-morrow at 8 a. m. The proprietors of the Straud Hotel had organised elaborate programme for the entertainment of visitors which, however, owing to early re-embarkation on board the steamer must fall through. This morning two wireless messages were received from the Captain of the steamer who reported all well and that steamer will arrive to time.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE AT KARACHI.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

KARACHI, DECEMBER 3.

The two natives committed to the Sessions on charge of culpable homicide by wounds of a Khardan were convicted under sections 323 and 325 I. P. C. and sentenced to three months and eighteen month's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

GOMEZ VERSUS GOMEZ.

Decree Nisi Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

To-day Mr. Justice Fletcher made absolute the decree *nisi* granted by Mr. Justice Stephen in January last in the divorce suit of Gerald Gomez *vs.* Clara Gomez.

LADY O'MOORE CREAGH who landed at Bombay yesterday is expected to be in Calcutta with the Commander-in-Chief on Monday.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Rev. S. C. S. Anstey, is appointed Chaplain at Neemuch, Central India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant H. G. Bell, R.E., is appointed Assistant Superintendent Survey of India.

Mr. E. Sheare, Assistant Inspector General of Agriculture in India, has six months leave.

Mr. J. D. Maitland Kirwan is appointed temporarily to be instructor, Imperial Forest College, Dehra Dun.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. H. Hey, C.S., reverts to Bombay.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. F. J. Colleste White officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway vice Mr. Shembry on leave.

Mr. C. L. Taylar officiates as Deputy Traffic Superintendent E. S. B. R.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the Survey on a two foot six inch gauge by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway of a line from Sara to Kalamba as an extension of the Bilimora Sara Railway.

Mr. C. Lynch is confirmed as Sravelling Auditor Survey Department.

P. W. D.

Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff officiates as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. M. Kaye, from the United Provinces, acts as Superintendent, General Railway Police, Rajputana.

Captain A. E. S. Scott is posted for employment with the Zhob Levy Corps.

Captain W. T. Keen has one year's leave.

Captain A. D. G. Ramsay from leave is appointed Political Agent, Tochi.

Captain W. L. Campbell has one year's leave.

Lieutenant R. E. H. Griffith is appointed Political Assistant to the Chief Commissioner N.-W. Frontier Province.

Captain T. S. B. Williams, I.M.S., reverts to employment in the Home Department.

Lieutenant J. L. R. Wier is appointed to the Political Department.

Major F. G. Beville from leave is appointed Political Agent, Bhopawar.

Captain S. B. A. Patterson is appointed Assistant Commissioner, Ajmer.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

The following postings are notified:—

Major F. G. A. Wimberley to be Cantonment Magistrate, Hyderabad.

Major R. H. Morris has three months' extention of leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. B. Raitt has one year's leave.

The following promotions are notified:—

Lieutenant Colonel Hawks, 99th Deccan Infantry, to be Brevet Colonel; Major Jones, 14th Prince of Wales' Own, Ferozpur Sikhs, to be Lt.-Col; Second Lt. Hamer, 108th Infantry to be Lieutenant; Lieutenant H. H. Tourburn, I.M.S. to be Captain.

The following members of the Military and Public Works Ordnance Departments receive a step in promotion:—A. G. Goodair, C. Johnston, A. H. Deacon, W. H. Standen, S. Cocksedge, C. E. W. Wilkins.

Lieutenant Colonel Bythell is promoted to be Brevet Colonel.

Major Symonds Survey of India, has an extension of sick leave at home until 14th February next.

The following postings of Survey Department officers are notified:—Captain H. L. Crosthwait to charge of No. 17 party, Captain Browne to charge No. 19 party, Messrs. P. Kennedy and H. A. Hardless are posted for duty in Land Records Department, Burma,

Mr. J. H. Johnson is posted to Bengal,

Mr. Prunty is posted to Calcutta pending retirement.

The following Survey Department parties now have their headquarters as stated:—No. 3 at Mercara; Coog; No. 19 at Palghat; No. 20 at Silchar, and Nos. 10 and 11 at Lashio; No. 1 at Jubbulpore; No. 2 at Amraoti and No. 17 at Jalgaon.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Gauntlett and MacNair, C. S. and Nritya Gopal Basu officiate in class one and Mr. Brigstocke in class two of the enrolled list.

CROPS PROSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

The latest reports about the season's crops indicate that rainfall was heavy, but more rain is badly wanted in the rice growing districts of Bengal and Eastern Bengal. In the Punjab damages by rats are reported. Prices are generally steady and the condition of the autumn crop is very satisfactory. Malarial fever in the Frontier Province is still prevalent, but is gradually showing signs of abatement.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 1st December.

Slight rain during week in Dharwar, Kolhapur. Rain needed parts Deccan, Bijapur. Standing crop suffering insufficient moisture Kaira, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kolhapur, slightly damaged insects Belgaum, generally good elsewhere. Harvesting kharif and sowing rabi crops progressing generally. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, Ahmednagar. Threshing in progress parts Sind, Kaira, Konkan, Ahmednagar, Baroda. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient, Irrigation water deficient parts West Khandesh, Nasik. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Kanara, Bijapur risen Sukkur Poona Sholapur, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 12 to 35 Konkan 2 to 32 Karnatak 12 to 29 per cent less than normal, Gujarat 3 per cent more than normal to 13 per cent less and Deccan 6 per cent more to 13 per cent less.

CALCUTTA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Hooghly River Dacoity Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 3.

At the High Court Criminal Sessions today Mr. Justice Holmwood presiding, the Hooghly River dacoity case was taken up in which Rajab Ali and eight others are charged with boarding a boat, assaulting the passengers and robbing them on 2nd August last. The case is proceeding and is likely to last a couple of days.

MR. G. E. PILGRIM acts as Curator, Geological Museum, Calcutta, vice Mr. Tipper.

THE *Empire* announces the engagement of Mr. Melville Mac Fadyen of this city to Miss Dorothy Dallas, sister to Captain Dallas A. D. C., Belvedere.

THE provisions of the Provident Funds Act are extended to all Provident Funds established by the District Boards or Municipal Committees under the Punjab District Boards Act 1883 or the Punjab Municipal Act 1891 as amended by the Punjab Act I of 1905.

"LEAVES."

(Continued from page 7.)

"I shall be in bed to-morrow with a chill to my liver," said Mr. McCrabbe tragically. "When is the ballet? We can stay for that, and then for goodness sake let us go. I can't stand this draught."

"'Whistling Wikie' is next, and then 'Bumping the Bump,' whatever that is, and then a ventriloquist. Dear me, this is very funny; I don't see where the ballet comes in."

"Are you sure there is one? They didn't have them in all the halls when I was last in England."

"Ballet? Of course there's a ballet; do you take me for a fool?" answered the Admiral irritably, for the twinges in his knees were assuming a distinctly gouty character. "Here, mademoiselle," he called to the smart young lady who sold the programmes, "when is the ballet?"

"There isn't one," she answered with a surprised giggle.

A smothered sound came from the General, and the Admiral's ruddy face grew purple. "No ballet?" he gasped.

"What the deuce did you bring me to this draughty hole to see what doesn't exist?" snorted the General.

"Well, why didn't you suggest something else?" snapped his friend.

"I should have thought between the two of you you might have known—you've lived long enough to London," sneered Mr. McCrabbe, buttoning his coat with unnecessary violence. "Anyway, I am going; I don't see the good of catching my death of cold at an idiotic show like this, where one can't even talk in peace." He rose, glaring at several people who had uttered remonstrating "s-s-h's." The two others followed silently, the General muttering something like "I told you so."

They stood in the street a moment angry and undecided. Then a clock struck a quarter-past ten. A crowd of gay people moved past in a continuous stream. Some cast laughing glances at them. It seemed to the three forlorn old men as if Life had somehow passed on, leaving them far behind and alone. They felt a sudden sense of weariness and of isolation as they stood motionless in the throng that jostled them.

Then the General spoke awkwardly, and all the anger had gone out of his voice. "It is too early to go to supper anywhere," he said. There was silence. The Admiral was feeling a strange longing for the armchair by the fire where he could not see the gay world that had passed inexorably beyond him.

"Come to my rooms and have a smoke," said Mr. McCrabbe a little huskily, and without a word they turned and walked slowly to Jermyn Street. They were very silent as they sipped weak whisky and water. No one suggested supper, even when the clock chimed eleven, and Mr. McCrabbe did not attempt to detain his companions when five minutes later they rose to go.

The Admiral felt old and tired as he parted from the General at Piccadilly Circus and climbed heavily into the West Kensington. The way seemed long and dreary, and suddenly he remembered with despair that it was not near midnight. He hesitated as he neared his house. What could he say? Well, he must brave it out, never admitting even to himself what a dismal failure the whole thing had been. How fortunate that no one was sitting up for him! He would take good care not to wake the household. With infinite precaution he inserted his latchkey, and was about to creep noiselessly upstairs when he saw a light under the drawing-room door. Softly he entered, then started back involuntarily, for there sat his wife reading. She looked at him in blank astonishment. "Why, what is the matter? What has happened?" she asked.

"Happened? What should have happened?" he replied with assumed cheerfulness.

"But it's quite early," she said, as the clock chimed a quarter to twelve with maddening precision. "I thought you were going to supper? You were to be so very late, you know," she said chaffingly, and began to laugh. Then something in his face made her stop abruptly. She paused a moment, and a look of infinite pity and understanding came into her eyes. "I did not mean to sit up so late," she said. "I forgot the time."

He did not answer. "Music-halls are not what they used to be; no wonder you soon got tired," she continued, and forgetting he had told her nothing, he chimed in eagerly, "Yes, things are not as good as in the old days."

"Of course not every one knows how silly all the entertainments are getting."

She looked at his drooping face with sympathetic anxiety. "When are your friends coming here?" she asked.

"Soon," he answered, brightening. "We want to have a good talk—one can't at restaurant's, you know," he added.

"Naturally not, dear; and the food is sometimes unappetising."

"The General isn't what he used to be, and McCrabbe has lost his good spirits somehow. Still, we had a very good time," he insisted pathetically. "There wasn't a ballet, but the performing tortoises were wonderful; only—as we found it lasted rather long—we thought—we thought—it was no good bothering about it, don't you know."

"You were very wise, I think," she answered gently.

She paused on the landing. "Well, I'm delighted it was all such a success," she said; and the Admiral, now that the burden on his mind was relieved, suddenly felt how heavy it had been.

"It is very late," she concluded. "I really must have the clocks seen to—they are always slow."

THE UNDERSTUDY.

The two sketches of theatrical life are among the prettiest things of the kind ever written, accurately drawn and full of tender feeling. We give one of them:—

"Have you heard the news? You've got to play the part to-night," said the property master, who stood idling at the stage door.

It was an old joke that had grown stale in the two months during which the understudy had nightly reported herself. She smiled quietly, and, taking no further notice, addressed the stage doorkeeper.

"Any letters, please?"

"No, miss; but you're wanted. Miss Dacre hasn't come to-night, and you'll have to play," he answered.

She stood staring at him for a moment in startled amazement, but he was too much occupied in sorting letters to vouchsafe further information.

"There now, what did I tell you? You would'nt believe me," said the property master, who was inclined to be jocular with the ladies of small importance in the company.

"What has happened? Is Miss Dacre ill?" she gasped.

"Yes, she's got flu, and—"

"Props!" called an irritated voice from the adjacent stage. He started.

"I never hung those blooming apples on the tree! Well, of all the—" and he rushed away to repair the oversight.

The girl's heart was beating fast and she had grown suddenly cold. She knew the part, of course; but understudies are not given many rehearsals; they are supposed to learn by watching others play, which is a very different matter to playing yourself.

"You are on to-night, Miss James. Come up quickly and see how the dresses fit; they are sure to be too short for you," called the wardrobe mistress from the top of the narrow stairs.

The girl hurried up to the dressingroom in feverish haste. There were only three-quarters of an hour to spare and much must be done. As she stood, while seams were unripped and pins inserted, she went through her part mentally.

"I wish they had let me know before. Please be as quick as you can," she said anxiously, as the half-hour was called.

"All right, dear," answered the wardrobe mistress, her mouth full of pins; "but I must be careful not to spoil the frocks or I shall catch it from Miss Dacre. Th're, it's all right now. Dresser, take it off while I get the other ready."

The time seemed to fly, and the understudy saw a vision of the manager stepping before the curtain to announce that, owing to the sudden indisposition of Miss Decre, Miss James would play her part. A wave of disappointment would pass through the audience, and there would be a suddued buzz of conversation.

"What a bore! Only the understudy," every one would murmur, and into that atmosphere of disappointment, amounting almost to hostility, she would have to plunge, to do her best in clothes not her own and in a part insufficiently rehearsed. Every one "behind" would compare each gesture and each intonation with those of Miss Dacre; they would all stand round in the wings commenting or criticising mercilessly. Those to whom no chances had come would rejoice if she missed hers; the others would be merely patronising or facetious. Her hands trembled as she began to make up her face. She was out of practice and felt she was not doing it well.

"How are you feeling?" said one of the "small-part ladies," putting her head in at the door. "Nervous?" She looked her over. "My dear, you've got too much blue on your eyes. Can't you take some of it off?"

"I haven't much time, and I'm so afraid it will smear," said the understudy, in great distress. To "go on" looking ugly would be fatal.

"Here, let me try," said the girl kindly, and she rubbed away some of the blue and applied more powder. "That's better," she said, stepping back to view the effect. "Well, I must be off. Good luck to you, kiddie."

"Here's the dress. I think it's all right," said the wardrobe mistress, entering.

Hurriedly Miss James slipped it on. It felt tight and uncomfortable, and was certainly still rather short; but there was no time for further alterations and she did not like to raise any objections. After all, she was only the understudy.

"It's quite right, thank you," she said.

Feeling strangely breathless, she went downstairs and crossed the darkened stage to take her place in the wings. As last the chance for which she had waited so long had come. Would she be able to take it? She recalled stories of brilliant careers dawning on understudies who played a part successfully.

Suddenly the lights were turned on, and the manager went in front to make the announcement. She stepped back out of sight; in a moment the curtain that protected her from the public would be there no longer. An electric bell rang sharply. The curtain was up!

She watched the actors on the stage for the opening scene. How calm they seemed! But they had been at it for two months. She alone was new and nervous, and the thought added to her panic.

"Look out, you're on directly," said some one at her elbow.

"I know," she whispered, as she listened intently for her cue.

That was it! She hurried on the stage. The glare of the footlights struck her full in the eyes, seeming to make a shining mist between her and the darkened auditorium. She was almost dazzled for a moment than vaguely she distinguished row upon row, tier upon tier of faces all looking at her. She felt the atmosphere of that packed mass of humanity to be hostile. The hundreds of individuals seemed blended into one giant personality that was watching her and saying with the contempt born of disappointment, "She is only the understudy."

Mechanically she repeated her opening line; her voice sounded monotonous and weak to her ears. She forgot she was not alone on the stage, and it seemed as if the giant personality was watching her, and her alone. Every movement, every gesture, the most trifling details, and smallest inflexion of her voice appeared of enormous importance. A single wrong step she imagined would be noted by the giant's eye, and because of her selfconsciousness she was constrained and almost awkward If he could only arouse some interest in that listless human wall in front of her! Once she forget her part; there was a buzzing in her ears; the lights seemed to dance up and down and a vague murmur to come from the audience. Then some one gave her the lines and she repeated them without realising that the pause had been so momentary that no one had noticed. To her the silence had lasted long enough to make her believe she had committed an irreparable blunder.

At last the scene was over, and, thoroughly unnerved, she stood in the wings watching the others. Mr. Durrant was "gagging" freely, speaking any words but those of the scrip. Miss Germaine was not in the correct place for her next exe. Breathlessly the understudy watched her tripping across to right side after the one had been spoken. It was done so quickly and easily that no one could have noticed Then she realised how little the small details mattered, and that when on the stage the performer is only one of many accessories. The words of an old actor came back to her mind:

'The public is so touchingly confident that everything on the other side of the footlights must be all right that, unless you come to grief in an absolutely unmistakable way, it notices nothing, and thinks your peculiar benaviour is part of the performance."

Thus she tried to gather courage for the remaining acts, but the thought that the future depended upon doing well paralysed her, and she was monotonous from sheer earnestness. The lethargy of the audience weighed upon her. She had come on to the stage as a disappointment, and a disappointment she would remain. They had not wanted to see her; they had come to see Miss Dacre.

"Is it going all right?" she asked some one at last in desperation, for nobody had spoken one word of encouragement.

"Yes, it's all right," came the indifferent answer.

As she went to her room after the last act, she heard the call-boy talking to one of the supers. "It's to be hoped we shall have Miss Dacre back to-morrow night," he said, and the wish was heartily re-echoed. The words implied nothing, as she knew, yet they gave her a stab of pain. The stage-manager was laughing loudly with the prompter. In her overwrought state she imagined they must be laughing at her.

"You did all right, dear," said the girl who had helped her to make up, looking in through the door and somehow the kind tone hurt intolerably; the words seemed to be spoken as a consolation. "A consolation for what?" she asked herlself desperately, and her eyes filled with tears that burned and smarted.

The public was filing slowly out of the theatre.

"That little James girl was not bad, after all," said a man.

His companion yawned.

"No, but it is always such a bore when there is only the understudy."

"I wonder if she was nervous?" continued the man.

"I shouldn't think so. I don't see why she should be. I suppose these people get used to it," said the other vaguely.

Then they went to the Carlton and

VISIT OF THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

Arrival at Windsor

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 19.

The King of Portugal arrived at Portsmouth on November 15 at noon from Cherbourg on board the royal yacht "Victoria and Albert." King Manuel was welcomed by the Prince of Wales, and was presented by the Mayor of Portsmouth, on behalf of the Corporation, with an address of welcome, which he cordially acknowledged. The royal visitor and the Prince proceeded by special train to Windsor, where they were met at the railway station by the King, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur of Connaught. Warm greetings were exchanged between the two Sovereigns, and after King Manuel had received and acknowledge an address from the Windsor Corporation the royal party drove to the Castle. In the evening King Manuel dined with their Majesties and the royal family, and a programme of music was afterwards rendered in one of the State apartments by the North Staffordshire (Potteries) Choir.

INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR.

The weather at Windsor was somewhat uncertain on November 16. In the earlier part of the day there was a period of bright sunshine, but later the sky was obscured, a little rain fell, and the wind blew chilly from the north-east. In the morning King Edward and King Manuel, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, left the Castle about eleven o'clock, and shot over the coverts in Windsor Park. They took luncheon with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge, where they were joined by Queen Alexandra, the Queen of Norway, and Princess Victoria.

In the evening there was a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, at which King Manuel was "declare" a Knight of the Order and was invested with the insignia of the Order by King Edward. All who took part in this impressive ceremony wore the picturesque dress of the Order. The Knights and Officers who had travelled to Windsor from Paddington by a special train, assembled in their robes in the Waterloo Chamber. The Knights Companions present were Lord Spencer, Lord Abergavenny, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Londonderry, Lord Cadogan, Lord Rosebery, Lord Breadalbane, Lord Lansdowne, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Portland, Lord Roberts, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Malborough, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Sutherland, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Carrington, Lord Crewe, Lord Northampton, and Lord Durham.

The Chancellor (the Bishop of Oxford) by command of the Sovereign having read a new statute declaring the King of Portugal a Knight of the Order King Manuel was thereupon, by King Edward's command, conducted from his apartment to the Chapter Room between the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, and was received by the Sovereign and the Knights Companions standing. King Edward, addressing his royal guest, then, said. "We declare your Majesty a Knight of the Garter," and at the same time indicated the seat upon his right hand. Garter King of Arms, kneeling, then presented the Garter to his Sovereign, who, with the assistance of the Royal Knights, buckled it on the left leg of the new Knight Companion.

STATE BANQUET.

After the Investiture the King gave a State banquet at the Castle to about 170 guests. The banquet was served in St. George's Hall at a quarter past eight. The scene in the hall was one of great splendour. The long table running from one end of the hall to the other was flooded with the light from many electriot lamps and from the gold candelabra upon the tables. The famous collection of gold plate was ranged at each end of the room, while a profusion of gold vessels was on the table. The flowers used were bunches of roses and orchids, mainly the delicate pink Caroline Testour, and sprays of pale gold oncidium. On the walls of the hall are pieces of brightly burnished armour, alternating with portraits of the Sovereigns of England from James I. to George IV. painted by Vandyck, Lely, Kneller, Gainsborough, and Lawrence. The oak ceiling is emblazoned with the armorial bearings of the Knights of the Garter from the institution of the Order down to the present time, and the banners of the twenty five original Knights hang from the walls. The King and Queen and King Manuel occupied seats in the middle of the long line of their guests. During the banquet the King gave the toast of his Majesty the King of Portugal in the following words :—

"Sire,—I desire in the name of the Queen, and al the members of my family to express to you how highly we appreciate your presence here among us. You, sire, have followed in the footsteps of your ancestors. It has been the good fortune of myself and of my prodecessors to receive many members of your family, and I welcome you to this country at the Sovereign of one of our oldest allies, as Portugal and England have been the warmest and best of friends for centuries past. We have been associated with each other both in war and in peace, and I trust that in the future it will always be in peace. It may interest your Majesty to know that the treaty of arbitration signed by Lord Lansdowne, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who is here to-night, and also by your Foreign Minister expired to-day and has been renewed under the auspices of Sir Edward Grey and your present Foreign Minister, Monsieur du Bocage. I trust your Majesty's stay here may be agreeable to you and that the reception which you will receive tomorrow in our great metropolis will be worthy of the occasion and that the people of this country will show their strong feelings of friendship towards yourself. Lastly, sire, you have done our Noble Order of the Garter a compliment in having become a member of it. Many I know of your ancestors, of whom I can remember five, have been Knights of this Ancient and Illustrious Order. I will not detain you any longer but raise my glass to wish you all happinese and prosperity in the high office which you hold and the duties which have fallen upon you. I drink to the health of your Majesty and of your country.

His Majesty the King of Portugal replied as follows :—

"Sire,—Your Majesty's words have deeply touched me, they constitute another solemn and eloquent affirmation of the close friendship that has existed between Portugal and Great Britain for nearly six centuries, and is, I think, one of the most lasting alliances the world has ever seen. During that time, in the most critical moments, our soldiers have fought shoulder to shoulder both on land and at sea. Only to-day, as your Majesty so well said, the treaty of Arbitration, which is a new link of peace between our two countries, has been renewed. Your Majesty has just conferred upon me the Order of the Garter, the oldest and noblest of the English Orders. Many of my predecessors have been prond of wearing it since King John I. and his sons, who were also sons of an English Princess, the virtuous Queen Philippa of Lancaster. Their names are illustrious. The Infants Dom Duarte, Dom Pedro, and the great Henry the Navigator, these names we can see inscribed on these walls. The manifestations of affection and cordiality so often exchanged between our two houses, and more recently between your Majesties and the King my dearly beloved father and my noble mother are such that I can never forget them. The splendid reception which was extended to me since I landed till I reached this historic castle has moved me profoundly and it is with these feelings in my heart that I raise my glass to greet your Majesty, who is the highest personification of the British Empire, her Majesty Queen Alexandra, and the Royal Family."

The band played a few bars of the National Anthem after the toasts.

At the conclusion of the banquet the King and Queen, the King of Portugal and the Queen of Norway, with the royal family, were conducted to the Grand Reception Room, where their Majesties were joined by the other guests. Monsieur F. Casano's orchestra played a selection in the evening.

KING MANUEL IN THE CITY.

The King of Portugal, who was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, paid a visit to the City on Nov. 17. At the porch of the Guildhall King Manuel was received by the Lord Mayor, and conducted to the Library, where an address of welcome was presented by the Lord Mayor, and briefly acknowledged by the royal recipient. An adjournment then took place to the Banqueting Hall, where luncheon was served. After giving the loyal toast, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of King Manuel, alluding to the visit of King Carlos and his Queen to the City five years ago, and wishing their guest of that day as long and prosperous a reign as his predecessor King Manuel the First. King Manuel, in reply, said :—

"My Lord Mayor,—Nothing could touch me more deeply than to hear in this ancient and imposing hall, where my dear and ever-to-be-regretted father has been so cordially received, the greetings which the honourable Corporation of the City of London has addressed to me in the eloquent words of the Lord Mayor. I should like, in replying to such kind words, to repeat those which my lamented father, King Dom Carlos, pronounced here just five years ago on this identical day, and which were, as many of you may remember, and impressive synthesis of the memorable events which during many centuries have been achieved, side by side, by English and Portuguese alike. Nothing had been forgotten in that speech, neither the successive alliances of the two Royal Houses nor the common glories of both countries. The conjunction of the British and Portuguese nations is as old in the history of civilisation as this glorious City of London is an example unequalled of working energies and of patriotic love. I feel very proud at the warm reception of the Lord Mayor and Corporation over which he so conspicuously presides, composed of the illustrious representatives of this noble metropolis. But my satisfaction is increased by the touching sympathy so generously shown to the memory of my dearly beloved father by such a King as yours and by a nation so truly admired. A few years ago a distinguished admiral of your powerful navy said, during a visit to Lisbon, that his predecessors had been merely the followers of Portuguese navigators. This may be true, but it is only just to say that it is owing to the persistent efforts of British genius that the marvellous dream of Affonso de Albuquerque could be realised. It is natural that two nations with such affinities should be united by the oldest alliance registered in history. With all my heart I hope that this old alliance will remain the same. In the political field, I acknowledge with great pleasure, it would be nearly impossible to improve it; but in the sphere, nowadays so essential, of the commercial relations, I must confess that much remains to be done in the interests of both nations, and I can assure you that my Government will not spare any exertions to attain this end. To you, my Lord Mayor, to the Corporation of the City of London, which has so heartily received me, to the great country that you represent, I want to express in my name and in that of the Portuguese nation, the most deep-felt thanks for this splendid reception. With these feelings I propose the health of the Lord Mayor and the Corporation of the City of London."

FESTIVITIES AT WINDSOR.

King Manuel dined in the evening with the King and Queen and the royal family in the State dinning room. After dinner their Majesties King Manuel, and the other members of the party witnessed in the Waterloo Chamber a performance of "Trilby" by Sir Herbert Tree and his company from His Majesty's Theatre. Sir Herbert Tree was Svengali and Miss Viola Tree played Trilby. The King occupied a chair on the right of the gangway, with King Manuel at his right hand and the Queen next. The Queen of Norway sat on the King's left. The members of the royal family present included the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Henry of Battenberg, Princess Louise and the Duke of Argyll, Prince and Princess Christian, Princesses Louise and Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, and Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck. The members of the Royal Household, the suites of their Majesties, and about 300 guests, chiefly from Windsor and the neighbourhood, were also present.

EXCHANGE OF DECORATIONS.

The following decorations have been conferred by King Manuel The Grand Cross of the two Orders of Christ and St. Benedict of Aviz upon Prince Christian the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword upon the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Argyll; the Grand Cross of the Order of the Conception upon Lord Granvile; the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Benedict of Aviz upon Major-Gen. Sir Leopold Swaine; the Knight Commandership of the Order of Sr. Benedict of Aviz upon Capt. the Hon. Seymour Fortescue; the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ upon Lord Knollys the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the two Lords in Waiting on King Edward.

The following British decorations have been bestowed :—The Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on Senhor du Bocage, Portuguese Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Count de Sabugosa, Lord Steward, Marquis de Lavradio, Private Secretary, and the Marquis de Fayal, Lord in Waiting; the Knight Commandership of the Victorian Order on Capt. de Serpa Pimentel, R.N., aide-de-camp; the Companionship of the Victorian Order on Capt. Viscount d'Asseca, Equerry, Dr. de Mello Breyner, physician in ordinary, and Senhor Bandeira, attached to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On Number 18 the King of Portugal accompanied the King, the Prince of Wales, and others on a shooting party in Windsor Forest. In the evening there was a State banquet in St. George's Hall, Windsor Castle, at which there was a large company of distinguished guests. After dinner their Majesties and the guests proceeded to the State drawing-room, where a number of presentations were made.

King Edward has made King Manuel a birthday present of a magnificent gold cup ornamented with the Portuguese and the British arms. King Manuel has made King Edward a return present of a gold cigar and cigarette box.

The Lord Mayor received the following letter from his Excellency the Portuguese Minister :—

"Windsor Castle, Nov. 18, 1909.

"My Lord Mayor,—His Majesty the King of Portugal commands me to thank you and the Corporation of the City of London again for your address and the beautiful basket in which it was enclosed.

"His Majesty says that nothing could go straighter to his heart than the splendid reception so generously granted to him by the citizens of London yesterday.

"I am, my Lord Mayor, your humble and obedient servant,

SOVERAL"

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE RELATIONS.

STATEMENT BY SENHOR DU BOCAGE.

Senhor du Bocage, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the course of a conversation yesterday with a representative of Reuter's Agency at Windsor Castle, said:—

"It is a noteworthy and, perhaps, significant fact that the first visit abroad of King Edward after his accession was to the late King Carlos, and this visit of the King Manuel is no perfunctory return visit but a State function of far-reaching importance. His Majesty is charmed by the unreserved and transparent cordiality of his reception at Portsmouth at Windsor, and in the great City of London. The King is delighted to be able to pay his first visit to this country, and is profoundly touched by the warmth of the welcome and the cordial reception accorded to him. Particularly grateful to his Majesty have been the sympathetic references to his father and kindly wishes expressed on the occasion of his twentieth birthday. With regard to the relations existing between England and Portugal, this visit, to which we have looked forward so long, must have the best possible results. It is a commonplace to dwell upon the friendly character of our relations. The sons of England and Portugal have stood side by side in periods of stress and suffering. We have been true allies, the oldest allies in Europe, and never more strikingly was this seen than on the occasion of the late tragedy that startled the whole civilised world. The sympathy then shown by the British people did much, if this were possible, to knit the two nations more closely together. To-day our relations are of the happiest character, and evidence of this is to be found in the fact that Sir Edward Grey and myself have at Windsor effected an exchange of Notes renewing for five years the treaty of arbitration between England and Portugal which was concluded when his late Majesty was at Windsor. This treaty forms a further confirmation of the long-existing friendship and alliance between us, and has for its object the elimination of everything that might impair this precious relationship. . . . For the rest we have no questions in dispute, our one desire being to continue in the future the old alliance which has in the past been so highly prized by both peoples, which the visit of King Manuel and the national welcome it has evoked will do so much to strengthen both from a political and personal point of view.

"Politically, I can only repeat what King Manuel has said, that it is almost impossible to improve our relations. With regard to commercial relations, I would emphasise his Majesty's remarks that there is room for improvement. In this connection I may say that we are at this moment negotiating a treaty of commerce, the conclusion of which will, I trust, supply what is lacking. It is possible to progress with these negotiations at Windsor, but it is not possible to conclude them during this visit."

Discussing Anglo-Portuguese colonial relations the Minister said :—

"In South Africa, where British and Portuguese possessions adjoin one another, the best possible feeling exists between the Administrations of both countries. By the opening of new railways and the extension and improvement of communications we are already in close touch with our British neighbours. In this respect all that is necessary for our mutual needs is being carried out, and, as I have said the most excellent feeling exists on both sides of the Anglo-Portuguese frontiers. Stupid rumours of the Anglo-Portuguese frontiers. Stupid rumours are current from time to time about Portugals relinquishing portions of her territory but these need not be taken into account, for they are on the face of it ridiculous."

Asked, in conclusion, regarding the position in Angola and the reports of British action in reference to the treatment of natives on the cocoa plantations, his Excellency said :—

"It is untrue that this matter has formed the subject of discussion between the two Governments. The British Government is well aware that Portugal is doing, and will continue to do, everything possible to prevent abuses. We have taken strong and effective measures to stop these—a fact of which Great Britian is cognisant—and I may say that this matter has not formed part of my conversations with your Foreign Secretary."

As a final word Sennor Bocage added :—"I have conversed with Sir Edward Grey on many questions and it is a matter for sincere congratulation that on all points the Governments of London and Lisbon are in complete accord."

INDISCREET GOSSIP.

Windsor, Nov. 19.

The youg King of Portugal has won the regard of all the Court. The impression of earnest-mindedness which report carried before him has been fully confirmed. He seems also to have developed in our bracing English air. He has improved in health and is less pale than when he arrived. He is devoted to Queen Alexandra. King Edward is no less interested in his young guest, and the companionship of this week has, I am informed, made the two monarchs close personal friends.

Through out the stay there has been much gossip about marriage prospects but it is idle talk. A high Court official told me to-day that he is weary of denying the statement that a marriage is likely to be arranged between King Manoel and an English princess. He described all the rumours as quite without foundation. Neither through the Protuguese Foreign Minister nor anyone else has such a project with any English princess been even mooted.

The Princess Royal and her daughters Princess Alexandra and Princess Maud arrive to-morrow when the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Victoria Patricia leave the Castle.

BUSY MONARCH.

What with shooting and various state functions, King Manoel is very much and pleasantly occupied. He has also had much state business to transact. He left the Castle early to-day with King Edward for shooting near Virginia Water. They started at Manor Hill and lunched at the fishing temple. The party was a large one, all the Royal ladies being present, with the members of the suites. As King Manoel is a strict Roman Catholic, a special Friday menu was provided for him. He shot very well and the bag was a good one.

To-night he dined with the Royal family in the state dining-room. Afterwards in the Waterloo Chamber, a command performance was given by Mr. H. B. Irving's company of "The Lyons Mail." They had a rehearsal in the afternoon, when during the mounting of the stage the most interested spectator was Prince Olaf. The performance was an excellent one, and Mr. H. B. Irving, whose first command performance it was; was congratulated by King Edward and King Manoel.

Supper was served in St. George's Hall at separate tables.

To-morrow King Manoel has a busy day. He inspects the Scots Guards in the morning, and lunches with the Prince of Wales, afterwards going to Eton College. He will see the College under normal conditions. For work is not to be suspended. He may possibly be accompanied by King Edward. At night a performance will be given by the Russian Royal Orchestra from the London Coliseum. King Manoel will hear Mass on Sunday at Beaumont College.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LORD MINTO.

The news of the attempted assassination of the Viceroy of India has evoked throughout the British Empire a feeling of profound horror, mingled with intense relief at its failure. The murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie at the Imperial Institute last July, and the long list of crimes in India itself, have shown says the "Times" that the men at the head of the Anarchist conspiracy shrink from no crime however dastardly, in their efforts to make the government of India impossible. At Ahmedabad on Nov. 13, Lady Minto was by the side of her husband when the bombs were thrown—one indeed is stated to have struck the wrist of the servant who held her umbrella—and there can be little doubt that she would have been killed, together with the Viceroy, had the bombs exploded as they were meant to do. The Anarchists doubtless hoped by striking down the head of the Indian Government to produce such a feeling of insecurity among all the members and officials of that Government as would have tended to paralyse the Administration. In this they would, we are confident, have been disappointed. The calm courage which our fellow-countrymen in India have displayed amid the dangers to which they have been exposed for many months past cannot be affected by anything which the Anarchists can do. Nor can any outrages which they may be able to commit cause the Government either at home or in India, to waver in the execution of reforms which have been adopted after mature reflection. That these reforms must be accompanied by the most stringent repression of so called political crime is the conviction which the attempt at Ahmedabad will drive home to the minds both of the Government and the public. That reforms alone will not put a stop to the seditious movement is made clearer than ever by this latest crime. No Viceroy could have worked harder than Lord Minto has done on behalf of reform, or could have shown himself more anxious to meet all reasonable and practicable demands. That fact cannot but add to the sympathy which will universally be felt both for him and for Lady Minto in the ordeal through which they have just passed.

The "Standard" says :—The life of a Governor-General who has gone farther than any of his predecessors to meet what he believes to be the aspirations of the Indian people has been placed in imminent peril, to which the gracious lady who shares the honours and trials of his exile has been equally exposed. That the would-be assassin was directly connected with any organised association known or suspected to be implicated in some of the bomb outrages committed during the past three years cannot yet be decided. It is not unreasonable to suppose, however, that even if his act was not directly prompted by others, it was inspired by that spirit of intense hostility to British rule which accounts for a series of murders and attempted murders of English officials and Indians in the service of the Government. Ahmedabad was the birthplace of the Parsi doctor Lalcaca, who was killed when he attempted to defend the late Sir W. Curzon Wyllie. Only a few months ago the citizens held a public meeting to express horror at Dhingra's crime. Eloquent speeches were made by educated Indians in condemnation of seditious violence; and leaders of public opinion, both at Ahmedabad and elsewhere in India, will doubtless be equally prompt to denounce Lord Minto's assailant. India has good reason to rejoice that the attempt failed. The Government is on the eve of publishing the regulations under which the most liberal concessions will be made to the demand for representative institutions. Had the bombs thrown effected their fatal purpose, the only reform possible would have been an instant resort to repressive measures of the most stringent type.

THE two persons arrested on suspicion for being responsible for the throwing of the bomb at the Viceregal carriage have been released as they cannot be identified.

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THE INDIAN REFORMS.

Home Opinion.

THE "Times," commenting on the telegraphic summary of the new Indian Reforms Scheme, says :—No feature of this scheme will, we believe, give greater satisfaction in this country than the safeguards which it appears to provide for the adequate representation of Mahomedan interests. It has often been pointed out that the British Empire, with its sixty millions of Mahomedan Indians, is in fact the greatest Mahomedan Power in the world. They form, it is true, only a minority of the peoples of India, but, as Lord Minto himself recognised in a considered reply to the Mahomedan deputation, headed by the Aga Khan, which waited on his Excellency at Simla three years ago, the position of that minority cannot "be estimated merely on your numerical strength, but in respect to the political importance of your community and the service it has rendered to the Empire." The solemn pledge which he then gave, that "the Mahomedan community may rest assured that their political rights and interests as a community will be safeguarded in any administrative reconstruction with which I am concerned," has been since then endorsed by the Secretary of State, who undertook, in the course, of the debate on the Indian Councils Bill, "to meet to the full" their two demands that they should have seats in excess of their numerical strength, and that they should elect their own representatives in all stages of the elections for the new Councils. It is deeply to be regretted that incidents should have occurred to shake the confidence of the Indian Mahomedans in the determination of the Government of India to fulfil those pledges, and to create the suspicion that it was more anxious to break up the Mahomedan position than to act upon its own solemn recognition of that position. The responsible leaders of the Indian Mahomedan community have hitherto always urged their followers to trust implicity to the justice and good faith of Government, and to hold aloof from the methods of political agitation inaugurated by their Hindoo fellow-countrymen, even at a time when those methods were not as they have become since then, permeated with disaffection and lawlessness. The vast majority of Indian Mahomedans have hitherto conformed with admirable loyalty to those statesmanlike counsels. But even their loyalty would have been subjected to an intolerable strain, had the Government of India been allowed to fail in or to quibble over its obligations towards them. Happily the scheme which has now been promulgated with the sanction of the Secretary of State constitutes we believe, a reasonable attempt to fulfil the pledges given to the Mahomedans, which deserves and will receive genuine recognition at their hands.

In a second article, the "Times" says :—Within a very few weeks now this great experiment will be put to the test of effective operation; for, in order to avoid delays which would involve postponing the meeting of the new Councils till the winter of 1910-1911, the elections are to take place on the existing registers at the earliest possible date. We wish that an experiment of such magnitude could have been launched in smoother waters. The attempt to assassinate the Viceroy, crude and happily unsuccessful as were the methods employed, is a painful reminder of the deep-seated mischief which is still going on beneath the surface. We are assured from time to time, whenever there happens to have been a lull in the succession of outrages which have of late years assumed an almost epidemic form in India, that the dark days are over and that the dawn of better times is brightening. Yet in almost every instance these reassuring statements are immediately followed by some startling proof that the forces of anarchism and sedition are still at work and have indeed lost nothing of their audacity. That the murderer's hand should have been raised against the highest representative of the King-Emperor in an Oriental country where reverence for the Throne is one of the most ancient and deep-rooted instincts is surely a most grave and startling symptom. We trust that those responsible for the government of our Indian Empire, both out there and at home, will not underate its significance. If, on the one hand, it would be a grievous mistake to allow our natural resentment to affect the measures of reform which we have deemed it right of our own free will to concede, it would be a no less grievous error to allow the inauguration of those reforms to interfere with the adoption of any additional measures that may be thought expedient in order to arrest the propagation of seditious doctrines of which the fruit is murder. The creation of these enlarged Councils, with a wider representation of native opinion, should indeed enable the Government of India to seek the open support of loyal Indians of all classes in the repression of a conspiracy which, if directed in the first place against British authority, must prove in the long run equally dangerous to all who are concerned in the preservation of law and order. Lord Minto has exhorted them to use their extensive powers wisely and loyally in close association with the holders of the executive authority. They could give no better proof of their civic courage and sense of responsibility than by helping to arm the executive authority with the legislative weapons which it visibly still stands in need, if it is to discharge effectively its first and highest duty in the maintenance of the "pax Britannica."

The "Standard" says :—Lord Minto, whose escape from a terrible death is the subject of general congratulation, rightly speaks of the impending changes as momentous. But he looks forward to the result with confidence. Speaking in the name of the Government, he expresses a belief that the powers conferred on the people of India, through their representatives, will loyally and wisely used. If that belief is warranted, if the loyalty and wisdom of all the sounder elements of the population prevail over the malignant sedition of an irreconcilable section and the ignorance upon which its leaders have played hitherto so successfully, the Viceroy's optimism will be justified. And even if it must be inferred, from the outrage at Ahmedabad on Saturday, that the spirit of anarchical violence is still unquelled, this is scarcely the time to reiterate all the doubts that have been felt as to the prudence of the proposed reforms. The regulations now published do no more than provide for the operation, at an early date, of principles accepted, after prolonged discussion, by both Houses of Parliament. The only questions are whether the way in which details have been settled will suffice to avert, or at any rate diminish, obvious risks, and what is almost as important whether Indian politicians will be content with the arrangements made for giving them a greater share in legislation. It will be noted that Lord Minto is careful to speak of legislation as the sphere of activity to which Indians are to be admitted in larger numbers. It may occur to some Indian patriots that what they professed to be most eager for was a share in the control of the executive branches of the Administration. We shall not be surprised however, if Indian criticism of the regulations is confined, to begin with, to the point whether impartial justice has been done to the conflicting claims of Hindoos and Moslems.

The following letters have been published in the "Times" :—

FROM MR. AMEER ALI.

Sir,—The decision relative to Mahomedan representation on the Supreme Legislative Council, a summary of which has been telegraphed to England, is so different from any of the schemes considered and suggested by the Mahomedans themselves, that it is hardly possible to pass an opinion without considerable reserve.

Regarding the representation of Mahomedan landholders on the Supreme Legislature, there were three proposals before Government :—

(1) That the two Mahomedan representatives should be elected by a mixed electorate consisting of Hindoo and Mahomedan landholders. This was the original proposition put forward by my friend Raja Sir Ali Mohamed Khan of Mahmoodabad.

(2) That they should be elected by a special electorate consisting exclusively of Musaulman landholders. This suggestion was favoured by a large number of Mahomedans.

(3) That they should be elected by the general Musaulman electorate. This was the scheme urged by the London Moslem League in its last representation to the Secretary of State and favoured by the bulk of the Musaulman community. Its object was to ensure a certain solidarity for purposes of national progress among the different classes. Considering the want of interest which still prevails among the Musaulmans in matters pertaining to the well-being and development of the community as a whole, this proposal was thought the best for the needs of the people.

The method adopted by Government is an amalgam of the first two proposals in respect of four provinces. It omits from its purview Western Bengal and Madras, and makes no provision for the apprehended contingency in certain circumstances of a Mahomedan landholder not being elected in Sind or the Punjab.

In spite of these and other features which create misgivings, the method now adopted represents an advance on the original proposals of the Government of India. I hope the Musaulmans will give it a fair and loyal trial as an attempt to fulfil the pledges so explicitly given and so explicitly relied upon, especially as you indicate it may be assumed that a representative by nomination will be given to Beloochistan and the Frontier Province, which, although it chiefly produces soldiers, may be regarded as one of the most important provinces of the empire.

The subject may, for the present, be regarded as "res judicata," and I trust that the two communities whom the contitutional experiment mainly affects will work together in harmony and concord to make it a success. By bringing the representatives of the two peoples into the Council Chambers and on the public platforms on fairly assured terms, it will, I venture to hope, lead to the growth of that spirit of compromise and mutual toleration on which depends the ultimate success of the reforms, and without which the welfare and progress of the country will be in jeopardy.—Yours faithfully,

AMEER ALI.

Reform Club, Pall Mall, S. W., Nov. 15.

FROM HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN.

Sir,—In confirmation of the brief telegram already sent you, I write to set forth in detail my reasons for welcoming, both personally and in my capacity as president of the All India Moslem League, the settlement of Musaulman claims in respect to representation in the Viceregal Legislature embodied in the regulations under the Indian Councils Act now promulgated. I feel I can do so consistently with my public declarations at a time when fears were entertained by the Musaulmans that the Government was disinclined to adhere fully to the pledges which were made by the Viceroy to the representative Moslem deputation I headed in October 1906, and which were repeated even more specifically by the Secretary of State in February last.

It would be idle to pretend that the regulations now issued give us all that we could have desired, or that they constitute an ideal solution of the problem. But I regard them—and have every reason to anticipate that my people will regard them—as a real fulfilment in the case of the Supreme Legislature of Lord Morley's pledge of the grant to us of a number of seats in excess of actual numerical strength, and election of our own representatives to the Councils in all stages. The essential point is that our interests as a most important element in Indian life are to be safeguarded; and that being clear, the vast majority of the Indian Musaulmans will not, I am persuaded, stand out in the spirit of a Shylock for every jot and title that can be read into the pledges. At a time when greatly extended powers are being entrusted to the people a discontented and impracticable spirit would be unworthy of the traditions of the Indian Musaulmans.

The plain propounded by my friend the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad in the summer had some advantage over the present scheme. It was upon a much simpler basis. It guaranteed nine Musaulman seats as against the eight definitely provided now. It had the support of a large number or responsible Moslem landowners in Northern India and with certain modifications it was endorsed by the London branch of the league in a representation submitted with my full concurrence. On the other hand, the accepted scheme has the great advantage of conserving in a somewhat fuller degree the principle of separate Moslem representation. There will be an elected representative of the Musaulman community in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, and Eastern Bengal and Assam; and—pending the formation of a suitable electorate in the province—a Mahomedan will be nominated to represent the community in the Punjab. This will give six distinct and separate Musaulman seats to represent the community in the major provinces, as has all along been asked. It is in respect to the landowners' seats that the system becomes, perhaps, unduly complicated. At the first election, and alternately at subsequent elections, the Mahomedan representatives will be a landowner elected by the zemindars of Sind and one nominated (or on later occasions elected) to represent the Punjab landholders. At the intermediate elections—the second, fourth, and so on—the Musaulman landowners of the United Provinces and of Eastern Bengal will each return a representative. The arrangement is confusing, and stands in the way of continuity of the services of capable representatives. But I recognise the advantages of a system of alternation in preventing either the Hindoo or the Musaulman landowners of the provinces concerned being left permanently unrepresented. I also see how difficult it would be in the case of the Bombay Presidency to constitute a homogeneous landowning constituency in the absence of some method of alternation. Incidently this difficulty points to the justice and reasonableness of the consistent Moslem claim to the creation of separate constituencies.

The arrangements I have outlined assure a total of eight Musaulman representatives in the Supreme Legislature. Personally, I should have been glad to see a further seat assured by the hypothecation of one of the nominations reserved to the Viceroy for a Musaulman member from the North-West Frontier Province and Beloochistan. However, I trust that in practice, there will be such nomination in the event of the Mahomedans failing to return any candidate in the general elections. I recognise that there is a possibility of their securing a seat or two in the general electorate as, for instance, when a majority of the unofficial members of the Punjab or Eastern Bengal Legislatures are Mahomedans. I rejoice that the arrangements made introduce the principle of Musaulman participation in the general elections. My public declarations throughout have shown that while I regard separate Moslem electorates as a very real necessity of existing conditions, I look forward to a time when the various sections of the Indian population will be a united people of one nationality. Though the Musaulmans cannot hope to win more than a seat or two, at best, they will welcome the opportunities for association with other communities that will be provided in the general electorates.

It is both our bounden duty and our privilege to live and work with the Hindoos and other Indian races as loyal subjects of the Imperial Crown. The plan now published does not give the Musaulmans all they could wish, but it will be accepted unreservedly, I hope, as an earnest of our readiness to co-operate with our rulers and to help them in their difficult task of introducing the principles of constitutional government in so diversified a country as India, and also as exhibiting our cordial good will towards other communities. It is our earnest hope and cherished expectation that a reciprocal spirit will be shown in other directions. The keeping open of this controversy after a final decision of Government had been reached could only be advised by responsible leaders of a community if the alternative had been political extinction. Happily, such an alternative is not presented, and it behoves all parties to receive this grant of liberalising institutions with gratitude, and to do all that lies in their power to make the new arrangements successful. For my own part, I shall feel that any contribution I may make, or have made, to this end will constitute the greatest service it has ever been my lot to render my community.

My confidence that the plan now adopted will be accepted and carried out loyally by the vast majority of the Indian Musaulmans is confirmed by the information that reaches me that so earnest and foresighted a leader of the community as my distinguished friend Mr. Ameer Ali, the president of the London branch of the League, is prepared to recommend this course.—I am, Sir, your faithful servant.

Marseilles, Nov. 16. AGA KHAN.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says :—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down-pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote :—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re. 1 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 26, Bombay.

26 YEARS' GOUT CURED.

Certified By COLONEL F. C. BURTON, (Late) Indian Army.

48, MORPETH MANSIONS, ASHLEY PLACE, S.W.
29th January, 1908.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the actual results from a course of "Celmo." I have suffered for the past 26 years from Gout, and have tried various remedies, none of which have been more than palliative in their effects. I have now taken seven bottles of "Celmo" and feel much better, all pains in my joints have disappeared, and I can walk long distances without any inconvenience. My health generally is much better than it has been for a long time, and all giddiness has disappeared, "Celmo," in my case appears to have a marked eliminative effect, and since taking it I have lost all uncomfortable feeling, due, I consider, to an impaired digestion.

You can make any use you like of this letter.

F. C. BURTON, Colonel (late) Indian Army.

ERNEST J. PARRY,
B. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

THANET HOUSE,
56A, GREAT DOVER ST.,
LONDON, S. E.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CACHOUS, LONDON,"
TELEPHONE 3912 CENTRAL;

January 16th, 1908.

161208-1.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Sample of Tablets received on 14-1-8 from The Celmo Company, marked "Celmo" Seal.

I have made a careful Chemical examination of the above described sample of Compressed, Tablets known as "Celmo," and from my results I am able to certify that they are absolutely free from Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Digitalis, and Colchicum.

I find that these tablets have been prepared from pure drugs of the best possible quality, and contain nothing of an injurious nature whatsoever. The formula from which they are made has been submitted to me, and I am of opinion that it is an excellent one in every way and one which is not capable of improvement.

Ernest J. Parry.

"CELMO" TABLETS.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL URIC ACID AILMENTS, VIZ.

RHEUMATISM	GOUTY ECZEMA	ECZEMA
RHEUMATIC GOUT	GOUT	GOUTY DYSPEPSIA
LUMBAGO	SCIATCIA	SUPPRESSED GOUT &c.

"CELMO" COMPANY, 1, Carlton Street, Regent Square, London, S. W.

Analytical Report and Certificates on application to

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA: M. T. MADON & CO., Corner Shop, 24, 26, Abdool Reman St., Crawford Market, Bombay

THE "CITY" WATCH
THE BEST VALUE IN GOLD WATCHES NOW ON THE MARKET

IN OPEN FACE 18 CT. GOLD CASE, Engine-Turned or Engraved.
RS. 110

A high class watch with fifteen ruby jewels, keyless lever movement

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,

Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

LONDON, 2nd December, 1909.

The Mails of arrived at Brindisi.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 83 1/3
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25·20
Rentes 3 per cent. 99
Berlin Cheques on London, 20·46 1/2
Bar Silver Spot. 21 9/16
Do. 2 months hence 25 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver. Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 82 3/8—1/8
Exchange on India 30 days' sight 1/3 31/32
(Bank buying rate).
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 21st ultimo.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £ ...
Do. Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ ... ..
Council Bills—Extra allotments.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 1,00,000 } 1/4 1/3
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 11,00,000 }
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) 92 2/3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight 4/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight 3 1/2
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 5/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 5/8
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/9
Int rest day to-day loans 4
Do. of day market loans 4

London, Dec. 2.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£45,300,000	Dec.	£ 200,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,100,000	,,	£1,600,000
Other Deposits	...£30,700,000		£ 300,000
Government Securities	£ 4,100,000		£ unchgd.
Other Securities	...£23,500,000	,,	£ 700,000
Notes and Gold	...£25,800,000	,,	£ 700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities

NEW YORK, 1st December 1909.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 19.000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	... ...
Do. Exports to Continent ..	... 20,000

Futures at New York	Jan. 14·51+9	Advanced on favourable cables and in limited offerings.
Do. at New York	May. 15·00+9	

Spot Cotton at New York ...	... 14·70 +5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 3/8
Demand Bills	4 82 3/4
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 51 1/4+1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 14 1/4
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Jan. 14·57 +6
Do. at New Orleans ...	May. 15·15 +6

COTTON.

Bombay, Friday, 3rd December, 1909.

Market at Colaba was firm and as Japan exporters are in the market for forward deliveries, prices advanced by 2 to 3 per cent. There is a large balance of Bengal, but in fine samples goods are sold immediately on arrival. Mills bought fairly good quantity to-day both ready and forward.

The following are the purchases :—

		Rs.
200	Colaba Land Mill Bengal	247
200	Colaba Land Mill Khandesh	241
100	New City Mills Karanja	255
500	Greaves Cotton Khandesh	243/227
1,000	Carrimbhoy Bengal	234/235
500	In Bursan Kaisha Wardha	248/246
200	In Bursan Kaisha Nagpur	161
200	Queen Mill Khandesh	248
200	Queen Mill Kasipore Gin	155
200	Amar Virji Mill Khangaon	255
500	Davids Bengal	234/242
100	China Mill Bengal	239
100	H N Madraswalla Khandwa	250
100	Hindustan Mill Bengal	237

We quote :—

		Rs.	
Broach M. G. Good	...	283	March
Do. Fine	...	293	Do.
Hinganghaut Wardha Fine		278	Ready
Do.	...	296	Jan.
Nagpur		265	Do.
Do.	...	221	Ready.
Dhamangaum Fine	...	255	Jan.
Do.		241	Ready.
Amraoti ,,	...	255	Jan.
Do.	...	258	Ready
F. G. Khandesh	...	236	Jan.
Do.	...	243	Ready.
Fine Bengal	...	243	Jan.
Do.	...	253	Ready.
Western Good	—	...	275 May
Dharwar Good	...	...283	,,

MANCHESTER, 2nd December, 1909.

COTTON

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 1,000 called. 1,000.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian
Do. Day's Imports 21,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot, quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian.
Tone of Manchester Market
Mid-Americans 7·88+10
Egyptian F. G. F. 12 3/4

Cotton Delivery	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
	7·55	7·59	7·71	7·63
Mid. Uplands				+5 to 9
	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
G. O. C.	7·4	7·56	7·56	7·62

Liverpool	A.-S.	— up.
Arrivals	723	04

EXCHANGE.

The opening tone was steady and demand was quoted at 1-4 1-8 but some banks did business at at 1-4 5 32 at which native Brokers largely bought. T. T. was quoted 1-4 3-32 and 3 months' sight credit at 1-4 3-8. At these rates enquiry for remittances is very poor. Banks buy credits at 1-4 3-8 3 months' sight.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4 1/8d
Demand Do.	...	1s 4 5/32d
3 m/s. credit	...	1s.4 3/32d
Do. Francs	...	171 3/4
Do. Marks	...	140
30 dys. Hongkong	...	127 1/3
,, Japan	...	150
,, Shanghai	...	170 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market remains unchanged and the opening rate was Rs. 92-12-0 for cash and for the settlement Rs. 92-13-0. At these rates very little business was done. Calcutta ready is quoted Rs. 92-13-0 and deliver one month Rs. 92-15-0.

Spinnings. In Spinnings Petits were quoted for December, Rs. 3,500 and January, Rs. 3,510 but they soon declined to Rs. 3,495 for December and Rs. 3,501 1-2 for January. In the forenoon the prices again went up and were quoted Rs. 3,502 1-2 for December and 3,515 for January, and closing rates were Rs. 3,495 for December, and 3,512 1-2 for January.

	Rs.
David ... ... —	402 1/2
Laxmi Cotton	1,800
Colaba Land	1,111 9
Carrimbhoy	1,420
Phoenix	90
Framji Petit	1,730
Muncherji Press	277
Mofussil	722 1/4
Tanti Valley	432 1/2
Prantej	590
Bank of Bombay	1,490
Indian Specie	63 1/2
India Bank	66

LOCAL YARN.

A good business is done every day in known No. 10 and 12s and inquiry from China is daily pouring. As cotton is advancing daily millowners are demanding higher rates which buyers cannot afford to pay; so business has slackened. If rates still advance it will be hard to do business.

The following sales were effected to-day :—

Buyers.				
1000 Finlay	No. 10	...	at	6 9
300 Assur	,, 10	...	at	6 4
200 Do.	,, 12	...	at	6 7
200 Indo-China	,, 20	...	at	6 11-2

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 7/8 1/2 Nominal.

FREIGHT.

Business done during the week under report has been on a very small scale only. Owing to slack demand for ready tonnage Genoa and Hamburg steamers had to reduce rates considerably in order to fill up.

At the close both ready and forward rates are kept former by sellers but there seems to be very little fresh business coming from Home just now and as there is ample tonnage for December not much improvement of any can be expected in the immediate future.

Forward rates are steady and are likely to keep so as demand is expected to increase as the season goes on and cotton receipts and those of early seeds crops increase.

	Seeds.	Cotton.
Antwerp	... 15s.	15s. 6d.
Dunkirk	... 15s.	15s. 6d.
Havre	... 15s. 6d.....	15s. 6d.
Hull	... 14s. 6d.	.....
Liverpool	... 14s. 6d.	16s 6d.
Marseilles	... 15s.	16s.
Genoa	... 12s.	16s.
London	... 15s.	16s.
Hamburg	... 14s.	15s.
Venice	... 12s.	17s.
Open Ports	... ... Jan. to May 15 seeds	

Cotton and 6d. more for Hamburg and Hawre.

BULLION.

Yesterday morning London market was unchanged and rate was 23 9 16d. to 23 5 8d. America was up by 1·8d. at 51 1-4d. Private advices declare market steady and the opening tone of the market here was also steady. Demand for cash is not much but for "pos" 15-16 were is quoted.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch	23	9	9
National Bank	24	2	6
Chartered Bank	24	1	6
Guinea Victoria	15	3	3
Do. Horse	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	6

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
17 1/2 Penny	61	13	0
17 Penny ready	61	14	0
Magser	62	3	0
Posh	62	7	0

SEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, 3RD DECEMBER, 1909.

MARKET :—

The opening tone of the market remained quiet with very little business doing. As there is no change in the home markets bazar here is unchanged. A little business was done in Groundnuts at Rs. 37 ; Maize Gujarat at Rs. 22 and Ginjellyseed at Rs. 9-5-0. Wheet market in America was quiet.

Description.	Quantity.	Rate.	Tone.
Linseed, Bold	...	Rs. 9 11	
Linseed, Small	...	,, 9 9	

RAPESEED—

Brown Cawnpore	...Rs.	6 10
Yellow do.	... ,,	6 14
Do. Gujarat	... ,,	6 8
Poppyseed	... ,,	9 5
Castorseed	... ,,	34 0
Mowraseed	... ,,	5 15 6
Maize	... ,,	22
Groundnuts	... ,,	37
Nigerseed	... ,,	36
Thymeseed	... ,,	18
Metaiseed	...	...
Mustardseed	... ,,	22
Lentils	...	...
Gingellyseed	...	...
Khandesh Howri	... ,,	40 8
Gulburga do.	... ,,	43 8
Kalbur do.	...	...
Itarsi do.	... ,,	43
White Gin, Bold 95 5	... ,,	43 8
Do. do. do 85 15	... ,,	42 8
Do. do. do 75/25	... ,,	41 8
Do. Mixed 50 50	... ,,	40 8
Do. Gin, Small 50 50	... ,,	40
Do. do. do. 85/15	... ,,	41 8
Gin, Black Beaver	... ,,	40
Do. do. Ganag	... ,,	29
Do. Red Khandwa	... ,,	41
Do. Mezgi	...	...
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	...	...
Do. do. Secunderabad	...	...
Do. do. Gujarat	...	...
Do. Black Katui	... ,,	33
Do. Ahmedabad	...	...

WHEAT—

Choice Pissi	...	...
Club No. 1	... ,,	40
Delhi 70 30	... ,,	39
Soft Red Ahmedabad	... ,,	36
Hard Red	...	...
Jubalpore, 70/30	... ,,	34
Karachi Pissi 70/30	... ,,	39 1/2
Do. do. Red	...	...
Potta	...	...
Delhi	...	...

Wheat and Seed purchases by Local purchasers.

500 Mowrassed	... S. D. Sassoon	at	Rs.	6 0 0
500 Linseed	... Rallis Bros.	at	,,	9 12 0
850 do	... Naraudass Rajaram	at	,,	9 10 0
250 do	... Volkart Bros.	at	,,	9 11 0
2 0 do	... John Fakeri	at	,,	9 11 0
2·0 do	... Red	at	,,	9 10 0
500 Grobndnuts	... L Dreyfus	at	,,	37 0 0
250 Maize	... Rahi Bros.	at	,,	22 0 0
250 Poppyseed	... E. D. Sassoon	at	,,	9 5 0
1000 Gingellyseed Havre	... E.D. Sassoon	at	Rs.	43 1-2 to 44
1000 Do Kabra	... Volkart	at	,,	41 to 43
1000 Do Kabra	... L Dreyfus	at	,,	41 to 42 1-2
1000 Do	... John Fachiri	at	,,	41 to 44
500 Do Black	... do	at	,,	34 8 0
500 Do Red Khandwa	... do	at	,,	41 0 0

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and seeds by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours uptil 6 p.m. Thursday, 2nd December 1909:—

Cotton	...	17,566 bales.
Wheat	...	5,411 cwts.
Linseed	...	1,314 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	...	206 ,,
Gingelly seed	...	27,355 ,,
Poppyseed	...	207 ,,
Groundnuts	...	1,759 ,,
Castorseed	...	3,330 ,,
Rice	...	6,243 ,,
Myrabollams	...	2,746 ,,
Cottonseed	...	15,915 ,,
Mowrasseed	...	2,237 ,,
Gram	...	1,540 ,,
Jowar	...	845 ,,
Maize	...	2,113 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton from last October to now:—

Khandesh	...	54,527 Bales
Central India	...	2 932
Berar	...	18,979
Berar	...	83 805
Central Provinces	...	52,032
Dholera	...	2,435
Broach	...	259
Kumta Dharwar	...	1,726
Westerns	...	2,658
N. W. Provinces	...	2,6,921
Rajpurana	...	2,987
Sind	...	3,469
Persian	...	1,210
American	...	361
Egyptian	...	303
Other Sorts	...	34
		434,717 Bales.

LONDON, 2nd December, 1909.

WHEAT.

Rapeseed Brown, 416lbs. ex-ship, 40 1/2
6 months Nov. Dec.
Name of Ports, Antwerp, Sellers, Canals.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed.—Quiet but Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs 35 1-4
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., sellers.
Tone—Dull.

Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs 35 7/8
Months, Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc., sellers.
Tone—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F 40 5-8
Do. Months Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports, London, Value, Canal.
Tone—Quiet.

LONDON, 2nd December, 1909.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 47 1/2
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months, Dec.-Jan.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports, Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Canal.

BOMBAY, 3rd DECEMBER, 1909.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 1ST DECEMBER 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	57	64,831
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	28	37,955

Bullions. Imports of Treasure. Thursday 2nd Dec. 1909.

2 Boxes	Rs. 115,200	Mercantile Bank of India	per ..... Egypt from London.
14 ,,	,, 883,200	National Bank of India	,, ,, ,,
2 ,,	,, 115,200	Chartered Bank of India, A and China.	,, ,, ,,
5 ,,	,, 384,000	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	,, ,, ,,
1 Box	,, 38,400	International Banking Corporation	,, ,, ,,
1 Cage Gold	Rs. 90		
Other coin	,, 211	Mr. S. A. K.	
Dollars	,, 437	Habibbula, Rehmani	,, Jeddah
	,, 600		
21 Bundle Gov.	Rs. 2,000	M. Mackenzie & Co and Co.....	Goalfore ,, Muscat.
2 ,,	,, 2,500	,,	,, ,, Debal.
1 ,,	,, 1,000	,,	,, ,, Linga.
1 ,,	,, 2,000	Standard Oil Co., of New York	,, ,, Behrin.
4 Bundle	,, 9,100	Sundry Importers.....	,, ,, Linga.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.

The tone of the market here this week is quiet. As London prices having declined from £69-.0 in Copper to £68-10 and Y. Metal from £68 to £57 bazar dealers reduced the selling prices and Copper could be had Rs. 55 1/2 per cwt. and Y. Metal Rs. 46-2-0 per cwt. About 3500 cwt. are sold during the week.

SPELTER.—Prices in London are maintained and S. M. Mark is quoted £23-15-0 but at this figure no business can result. Georgebette brand is offered at £26-10 but prices cannot admit of business.

Y. SHEETINGS.—London quotation is £58-10 per ton but the selling price is Rs. 47 to 48 per cwt. The difference being too great business cannot be done.

COPPER SHEETINGS.—London quotation £79-10, selling price Rs. 62 per cwt.

Prices for Grey Goods as under :

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs.	5 3 0
Do. (imitation Fari) No goods in stock.		
Do. G. Shirtings (Sindurio)	Rs.	5 9 0
Do. 00,000	,,	6 1 0
Do. 4025	,,	4 10 0
Do. 7900	,,	5 7 0
Do. Drills Mosque	,,	7 4 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	,,	3 5 6
Do. do. No. 636	,,	1 13 9
Do. do. No. 148	,,	2 10 6
Do. Mulls No. 625 No stock.		
Ritchie, Four Heads	Rs.	5 6 0
Do. No. 1566	,,	3 1 0
Forbes No. 651	,,	4 14 0
Lyon, Shanker	,,	5 8 0
Do. N. 1575	,,	6 14 0
Do. Bhut Chap	,,	6 8 0
Deuhurists		
Do. B B	,,	7 2 6
Do. B B B	,,	7 11 0
Do. B B B B	,,	8 10 6
Do. B B B B B	,,	8 1 6
Do. P S	,,	7 14 0
Bombay C No. 1500	,,	5 6 0
Grahams No. 2730	,,	5 3 6
Do. Yellow Horse 3lbs.	,,	4 15 0
Flemings No. 463	,,	4 12 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	,,	7 6 0
G. P. Drills, American	,,	10 5 0

Piece Goods Market report of the week from our Special Commercial Correspondents.

GREY CLOTH.

The market this week was not so brisk as the last as demand has fallen off. Although the Manchester prices are too high to admit of any new business being done, prices on this side have not materially advanced. Dealers, who had bought in a low market are selling at the best available prices but they cannot replace the same goods at the selling price. If prices in Manchester are maintained there is every probability of a rise in the near future in our market. Prices in standard goods have declined a little this week on account of good stock.

Price for G. P. Drills in spite of the heavy advance in the New York prices rule very low here and as long as goods bought at 12s. 6d. are not sold out there is no likelihood of a rise. To-day's quotation is 13s. 7d.

We quote below the selling prices of some of the known cloths.

Prices for White Goods as under :

Graham's Nainsooks 77/7777		No goods.	
Do. do. ... 88/8888	Rs.	2 1 to 2 1 4	
Do. do. ... A I	,,	2 6 to 2 6 6	
Do. do. ... 199/399	,,	2 10 11	
Do. Mulls ... 9/9·9	,,	2 7	
Do. do. ... 9999	,,	4	
Rallis Nainsooks ... 1900	,,	1 10	
Do. do. ... 61/81	,,	1 13	
Do. do. ...7070/9090			
Do. do. ... 9999	,,	2 2	
Do. do. ...5300/9300	,,	2 3 6	
Do. do. ... 7/27	,,	2 4 6	
Do. do. ... 88/98	,,	2 7 6	
Do. do. ... 3962 0	,,	2 11 0	
Do. Mulls ... 55	,,	1 3 0	
Do. do. ... Sun			
Do. do. ... 50/60	,,	2 7 to 6 2 15	
Do. do. ... 6,600	,,	3 5	
Do. do. ... 6000	,,	4	
Do. do. ... 88	,,	3 6 6	
Ritchie Nainsooks ...3939/6969	,,	1 9 0	
Do. do. ...3500/5500	,,	1 14 6	
Do. Mulls ... 1260	,,	1 8 6	
Do. do. ... (Jovala).	,,	2 6 0	
Lyon Nainsooks ...4545/6767	,,	1 15 0	
Greaves do ... 8000	,,	2 15 0	
Do. Nainsooks 30/50 300	,,	2 2 0	
Shaw Wallace's ... Motor Jar.	,,	1 14	
Macdonald Mulls ... 98	,,	2 2	
Liepmanns ... 1500s.	,,	9 5 0	
Holland 40000	,,	10 12 0	
Lyon c4000	,,	13 8 0	
Shirtings Horrocks... M O	,,	11 10 0	
Do. do. ... M H	,,	12 10 0	
Do. do. ... E F	,,	14 14 0	
Do. do. ... S O	,,	18 12 0	
Do. do. ... A O	,,	60 8 0	

WHITE GOODS.

Prices in Manchester are daily on the rise. The prices of 16 by 14 nainsooks have given way a little in absence of buyers and dealers who were buying amongst themselves have stopped further purchases. The prices for 33" nainsooks are firm and stock is decreasing and in the the near future there will be a material rise in price on this side as arrivals for this class of goods will be very limited on account of high prices demanded by makers. Lower qualities at present are in good demand as stock is fast decreasing and in the near future prices will still rise as arrivals will be very limited. Dealers are offerring fairly good limits but makers demand nearly 2 to 3 high and business is at a stand still.

The price of No. 1,600 Liepmann which shirting has declined one anna this week in spite of high prices quoted by Manchester. To-day's price is 12s. 1d. at which no buyer will dare to risk. Goods bought at 11s. 6d. and 11s. 9d. are still to arrive and we think there will be no improvement in prices on this side.

Market in Mulls is still dull and till good demand originates there is no probability of a rise.

Below we quote the current prices of some of th known cloths.

DYED GOODS AND PRINTS.

Prices quoted by Manchester in dyed and printing are nearly 1s. over those paid six months before and practically very little business is passing. If demand originates here later on, of which there is every probability, a finish will be felt for some known goods.

In dyed Bookmuslin dealers are making enquiries but the difference between the prices being nearly 9s. business is not possible.

In cambrics and other fancy prints prices have advanced a little but demand is not very brisk.

YARN.

There is practically no business doing for a long time past as there is a wide difference in prices. This week dealers were enquiring for 2s. 6d. grey and offers were sent at 16s. 2d. but business has not resulted as spinners require 17s. to 17s. 4d. In mercerized yarn there is good enquiry and those firms who had stocks were able to realise good prices. Very little forward business can be done on account of high prices.

GREY AND WHITE DHOOTIES.

Retail buyers are to be seen in bazaar especially from Deccan but big buyers from Marwar are still scarce. For a long time past no business is done with Manchester as prices demanded are too high to admit of any business. The known grey qualities of Graham are not in stock so dealers who have a few bales are quoting higher prices, but shipments are on the way.

Manchester Market Report of the 12th November for Cotton Goods:—

We are not yet in sight of prices that will induce general buying or of a strength in demand that will swallow the present prices. It would appear from most report that such business as goes on is exceptional and is done mainly by weak or fortunately situated sellers. Of course some manufacturers have yarn bought at prices far lower than the current ones, and indeed spinners are never tired of telling us that their order-books are disfigured by contracts, at low prices, delivery of which their customers will not take. The special sales or special quotations that are derived from this cheap yarn make it almost impossible for those who can only quote on present cotton prices to compete. Certainly there are cases in which business is done on perfectly normal lines but just now exceptions seem to be overpowering the rule. On the subject of curtailment in production it is interesting to hear that in the states that is largely in goods for export, for this is the section in which we are directly concerned.

Cotton Salesmen are not doing any better. Good shirtings are bad and low shirtings are bad enough. Some dhootie makers who laid in a store of 600 twist can do a little but quotations on to-day's prices are not entertained. India is taking deliveries pretty freely and expectations about the various markets are based in the supposition that the forward buying has been light. China has not sufficient faith in the rise to buy at prices that cannot be realised though in some ports stocks are getting light. Mexicans and the cloths have advanced beyond the possibilities of Wade. Some makers of printing cloths find consolation in the evidences of short supplies on the part of their customers.

Yarns: All kinds of Yarns are doing badly. Some outside markets are better customers than Lancashire Manufacturers. Some of the big spinners cannot sell a day's production in a week in such a market.

IVORY.

From reports received by the mail of the 19th November we learn that after the last auctions closed, business was done of 2 1-2 tons. Hard Round No. 3-6 have been sold at £70-10 X centres at £67-15, and B and C Hard Round Hollows at £68-10 and B and C Flat Hollows at £53, and D Round Hollows at £63-10. There is good enquiry of Bangles. The following are the quotations of Hale and Son.

No. 1 Centres hard round	No. 3 to 6	...£ 67	per cwt.
No. 2 do.	No. 7 to 9	...£ 68	,,
X centres hard round		...£ 69/10	,,
S of 1 centres round		...£ 73	,,
S of 1 centres X round		...£ 72	,,
No. 1 centres hard flat	No. 3 to 6	...£ 62	,,
No. 2 centres hard flat	No. 7 to 9	...£ 55	,,
X centres H flat		...£ 63	
Bangle Hollows round hard	B	...£ 65	
,, ,,	C	...£ 61	
,, ,,	D	...£ 61	
,, ,, flat	B }	...£ 50	
,, ,, ,,	C }		
,, ,, ,,	D	...£ 48	
Ball Hollows A	S of 1 £ 70	Hard...£ 68	
B	,, £ 68	,, £ 66	
C	Soft or Hard	£ 60	
D	do.	£ 43	
E	do.	£ 38	
Ball rings No. 1.		2s. each.	
No. 1 Bangle Rings		None offering.	
Points		£ 43 nominal.	

The following quantities have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 25th January 1910.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	
7	7	1	17	East Indian.
2	12	1	20	Egyptian.
	13	0	0	West Coast African.
1	2	0	1	Sea horse teeth.
11	14	3	10	

Deliveries since October auction 40 tons.

PENANG TIN INGOTS REPORT.

There was a sharp rise in the prices this week and dealers who were anticipating of a decline were taken by surprise. Prices rose from dollars 71 to 73 and dealers had to pay the high price and business to the time of 100 slabs is reported to have been done. Market price here is Rs. 38 1-2 to Rs. 38 3-4. There is not much stock in Penang and as England and America are buying prices will maintain, but we think the rise will be temporary.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Oct. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 1,50,000	Rs. 2,10,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,64,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	297	416	8	721
For previous 16 weeks of half year	25,44,935	26,58,629	61,570	52,65,134
Total for 17 weeks	26,94,935	28,68,629	65,570	56,29,134
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,37,041	1,56,846	7,133	3,01,025
Per mile of Ry...	272	311	14	597
Total to corresponding date...	24,55,651	27,02,168	5,544	51,63,368

Increase for the week .....Rs. 63,975
do. to date .....Rs. 4,65,771

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Oct. on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 27,000	Rs.	Rs. 32,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	36	191	.....	227
For previous 16 weeks of half year	81,027	1,84,728	1,393	2,67,148
Total for 17 weeks	86,027	2,11,728	1,393	2,99,148
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,576	15,417	864	21,857
Per mile of By..	40	109	6	155
Total to corresponding date...	1,09,934	3,25,089	3,101	4,38,124

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 10,143
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,38,976

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th Oct. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs.	Rs. 800
Or per mile of Railway.....	28	17	.....	45
For previous 16 weeks of half year	7,378	4,163	22	11,563
Total for 17 weeks	7,878	4,400	22	12,363
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	407	404	1	812
Per mile of By..	24	23	.....	47
Total to corresponding date..	7,086	3,580	32	9,648

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 12
Increase to date .....Rs. 2,715

ALMOST NO SKIN LEFT ON FACE

And Neck by Chronic Running Eczema—Arms Strapped to Sides Because of Itching—No Help at Hospital—Confined to House and Could Not Work for Four Months—Feared There was No Cure.

PERFECT RECOVERY IS DUE TO CUTICURA

"I was seized with chronic eczema. The disease broke out on my face and spread to my body, arms and scalp. After attending a hospital it gradually got worse and on my face it turned to running eczema. After a fortnight of hospital treatment, I had hardly any skin left on my face and neck and it was so itchy that I had to be strapped with my arms to my side at night. It was a rough rash and itchy and sore on my body and arms, but it was running all day long on my face, neck and scalp. I began to think that I should never get well again but I am now well again and have all my hair on my head, thanks to Cuticura. After the first set, consisting of Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Pills, I began to find the benefit and after the second set the disease had almost disappeared. I can safely recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all who suffer from eczema in any shape or form. I never had the pleasure of leaving the house for over six weeks and I had to leave my employment and was out of work for over four months. D. Hyde, 389, Stony Hanton Rd., Coventry, England, Dec. 2, 1908."

Sore Hands and Feet

For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, burning palms, with painful finger ends and shapeless nails, as well as for tired, itching, aching feet, warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment are simply wonderful.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

☞Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura and 32-page book on skin and scalp.

CONTINENTAL

Cycle & Motor Tyres, specially made for India

FROM ALL DEALERS

The Art of Cake-making at Home

It is simple nowadays.
To do the raising and ensure light and dainty cakes use two ounces, of "the SURE raising powder"—

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

(Trade Mark)

—to one pound of ordinary flour.
Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop or using cake mixtures. 'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.

BROWN & POLSON make it.

"LU-LU"

EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of an Ophthalmic Surgeon (London), D. M. Dastoor and Co., Oculists. Oppt. The "Bombay Club," Fort, Bombay. Re. 1.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor

sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but li

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

THE STEINHEIL VERDICT.

The acquittal of Mme. Steinheil was no surprise to those who followed the case. Of the doctors called by the prosecution two turned round and swore that her illness subsequent to the tragedy was no sham. Another testified that the murder was the work of two people, not one; while it also appeared that the knot in the cord round her neck was tied by a sailor or a horse-dealer. Less stress can be laid on the evidence concerning the jewellery; but here, too, it was made plain that the great majority of the pieces were really missing. These revelations outweighed the remarkable evidence given by the cousin of the woman as to the words uttered by the housekeeper, and also the significant statements made by M. Borderel as to what he heard through the telephone. But probably what weighed with the jury as much as anything was the procedure of the prosecution and the President of the Court. The action of a President, who refuses to intervene when the Public Prosecutor calls the prisoner a liar, who states that one "proces verbal" made on the scene of the murder and tending to inculpate the prisoner is admirable and incontrovertible, and that another tending to exculpate her is negligible, such action can only arouse in the minds of the jury even a French jury—some sympathy with the prisoner, especially when that prisoner is a woman. Ideally this should not be so, but emotion always plays a large part in a trial in Latin countries.

CONSUMPTIVE NURSES.

We have still some few things to learn from Germany, particularly in the matter of health. In that country parents insist on a medical examination of the nurse who is to look after their babies, and for a very good reason. Consumption is catching and worse than that, does not by any means always reveal itself in its opening stages. A young woman who is to all appearances and to the best of her own knowledge perfectly healthy will be taken on as nurse, and after some months, to her own and everybody's astonishment will develop consumptive symptoms. This is no fancy sketch. Cases have occurred within one's own knowledge. In one case, it is true, no harm accrued to the child in the other it took the infection and the household was put to great expense and worry in the effort to extirpate the disease. So acutely does the medical profession of Germany realise the danger, that parents are being urged to insist on the medical examination of nurses for children as well as of those for babies only. Is the danger any less in this country? Nine thousand people die every year in London of consumption and their for the most part belong to the class from which nurses are drawn. The practice of medical examination is one of those things "made in Germany" which England would do well to import.

THE GERMAN ABROAD.

A writer in the "Daily Express" points out how the German tourist is over-running the pleasure grounds of Europe. The "English "Milor" seems to have disappeared—driven away, some say, by his Teutonic cousin. It is not all unlikely that this is the case the customs of the two nations are too different to be compatible, and the accomodation that suits the one is by no means suitable for the other. The Englishman, especially if he travels with his family, cannot put up with the happy-go-lucky caravanseral so dear to the heart of the Teuton, whereas the latter has a lower standard of luxury and finds the English mode of hotel life extravagant and ceremonious. He wants everything to be on show in the simplest possible manner and has a businesslike way about him when taking his pleasures. And he likes all his goods marked in plain figures. The English are certainly retreating before the German invasion: Italy, which was formerly the preserve of the wealthy Briton, is falling more and more into the hands of the economical burger and his hausfrau, and, from what one can see, is not so pleased with the change. It only remains to discover what exactly has happened to our travelling countyman.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

Pierre Loti ought to have been at the meeting of the Egypt Exploration Fund. It was he who denounced us for letting material interests overbalance the claims of antiquity. As submerged Philæ if one remember rightly we found a type of the grossness of the British practical view. He must then have demurred and been pleased by turns had he been present—but luckily perhaps he was not—at Lord Cromer's speech in which the arch-oppressor showed himself a patron and a friend of Egyptology. Lord Cromer objected to the statement that the interest of Egyptology had been sacrificed to the interest of other administrative concerns, and referred to an engagement which Pierre Loti must have entirely approved—that the head of the Archaeological Department in Egypt should always be a Frenchman. Lord Cromer did not think the French Government made an excessive demand when they asked for this. The French were the fathers of Egyptology—and he named, amid the applause of his English hearers, Champollion, Mariette, and Maspero. A great tradition has entitled France to her prominent share in the great work of unearthing and simplifying the secrets of Egypti-n-antiquity. Egypt has thrown a spell over her. It is acknowledged in her literature no less than in her archaeology. Gautier has interpreted the human side, the romantic side, the land around the Nile even as French scholars have interpreted the archaeological.

THE IDEAL BOY SCOUT.

To know how to use an axe, how to row, to read and draw maps, to box, wrestle, swim, fence, and lend "first aid" are all valuable accomplishments, and the Boy Scout who emerges well out of this curriculum is a right worthy member of society. But one is certain that in the mind of the founder, Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powel, a yet higher accomplishment was aimed at, one that follows as a natural corollary from these manly exercises. The boy who shows pluck and dash in the face of real danger is the ideal Boy Scout. It must have afforded General Baden-Powell the greatest pleasure to award a medal for bravery to "Patrol Leader" George Brown, who went to the help of a Southampton policeman when he was surrounded by a hostile crowd, and saved him from very rough usage by blowing his whistle. Of course, Brown might have done it without having joined the Scouts. Lewis, the newspaper boy, who made such a gallant attempt to rescue the navy from the wreckage of the dock at Newport, was not a Scout, so far as we know. But there is strong presumption in favour of the theory that the defender of Mafeking's system of generating manliness in boys was responsible for this prompt rendering of "first aid."

DR. BODE'S BUST.

X-rays have failed to throw any light on the problem, serious enough for Dr. Bode and his repute, but somewhat amusing for the rest of the world, whether he was justified in giving several thousand pounds for the so called Leonardo da Vinci bust. But while X-rays have left us in the dark, the rubbish wherewith the pedestal was filled is suggestive. On one scrap of paper appear traces of ornament assigned by the eager Dr. Bode to the Chippendale period, that is the middle of the eighteenth century, long before Mr. Lucas, who is Da Vinci's rival for the prestige of having made the bust, first saw the light. Some capital letters in the dead black of old playbills also point to this date. Then occurs the mystic word "oatmeal," suggestive rather of porridge eating Victorians than of gruel-drinking Georgians, and the farinaceous expression "Bunns and Co." In London, at any rate, there are several plain Bunns, but no Bunns and Co. at the present moment. Lastly one scrap bears the words "all sorts," which seems to smack of the nineteenth rather than of the eighteenth century. Let a Sherlock Holmes come forward and exercise his wit on these data and ascertain the date and award the palm. At present the bust is in smiling mood, and no wonder, but presently she will be in melting mood, when Dr. Bode experiments with her way.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is deciicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

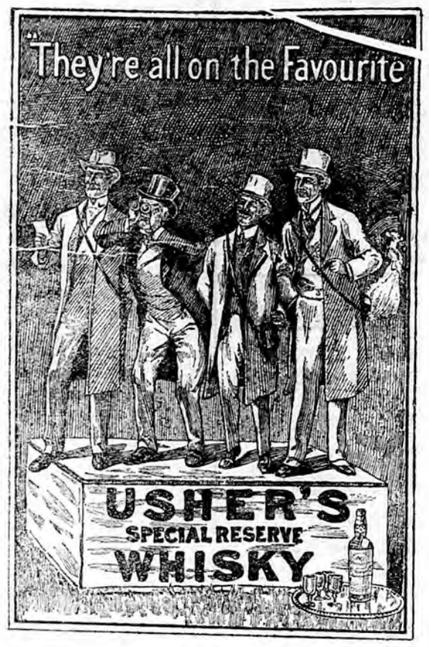
TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

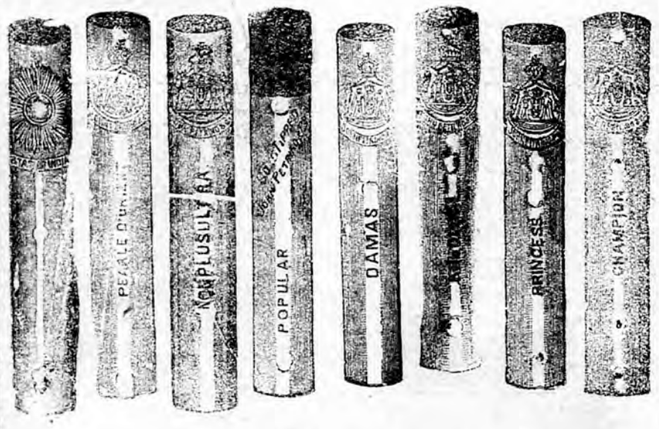
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular.	per 100. Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,,	„ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas „	„ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMPAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

BENGER'S

FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.

110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hair. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 0d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Dressy appearance of the Hair.

Crystal Face Case.

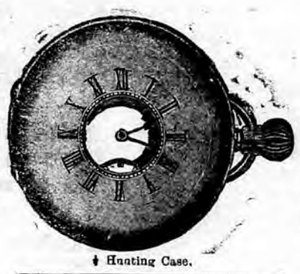
THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH.

FIRST INTRODUCED 1873.

Although reduced in price since then the quality has been considerably improved, in fact our "Campaign" watch of 1909 would be absolutely ashamed of its prototype of even the last decade.

QUALITY—IMPROVED
PRICE — REDUCED } SINCE 1873.

DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.


Hunting Case.

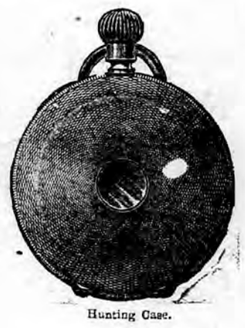
PRICES:

SOLID NICKEL CASE.
White Wear Throughout.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 25

STERLING SILVER CASES.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 40
½ Hunting ... ... „ 45
Hunting ... ... „ 45

18 ct. GOLD CASES.
Crystal face ... ... Rs. 200
½ Hunting ... ... „ 225
Huntin ... ... „ 235

NOT ONLY does our name appear on the dial of these watches but the word "Campaign" is on every movement.


Hunting Case.

Brigadier-General C. W Park

WROTE US AS FOLLOWS ON THE 24TH NOVEMBER:—

I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of a Nickel Watch which I bought from you in September 1879.

I had it with me through the last year of the Afghan War in 1880 and through the whole of the War in South Africa 1899 to 1902; it has been twice in China and Japan and many times on shooting expeditions in the snows of the Himalaya and in the plains of India in hot weather. It has gone regularly and kept good time for 27 years without ever being cleaned or requiring any repairs until September last, when the mainspring broke. It has now been repaired by you and is at present going again as well as ever.

Illustrated Catalogue of Watches & Clocks on Application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

AWARDED 19 GOLD MEDALS.

ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

TOILETS.

Hair Douch ... ...
Lime Juice Glycerine ... ...
Eau-De Cologne ... ...
Musk Lavender ... ...
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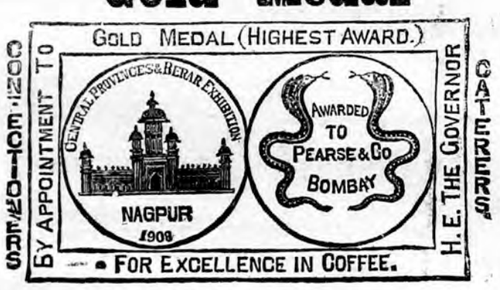

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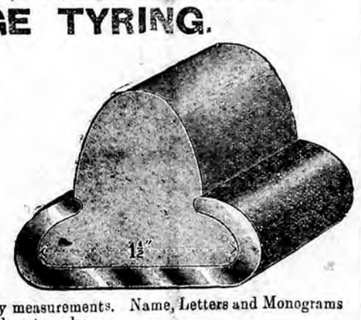

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